North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851. NO. 15.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my

New Establishment, the

NOVELTY WORKS

IN THE

CITY OF RALEIGH,

North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,

MACHINERY,

of every description,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

in every variety,

SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman*,

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

Register will copy till day.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector*.

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds,
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Bootees, do.
do Black thick and thin sole do
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,
Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advan

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
ncidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—tistF.

☞ Register, Spirit of the Age, and Star, please co till first of February.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of the Subscriber from the State, WM. R. POOLE, Esq., is his authorized agent to sell any or all of his Land, lying three miles South of Raleigh, on the stage road to Fayetteville, and Mr. CRAWFORD, in the immediate neighborhood, will show the property to persons desirous of purchasing.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

Dec. 1, 1851. 10—1m.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy tushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also Mr. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,

Adm. with Will annexed,

of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has supplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY, Structure and Statistics. Plank Roads by W. Kingsford, 50
Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman, 1,25
Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy, 2,00
North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley, 1,00
Memorials of Capt. Congar, 50
Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson, 75
History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready, 75

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,

No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tfJ.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Prospectus OF THE SOUTHERNER. The undersigned proposes to publish in the Town of Tarborough, from the 1st of January, 1852, the Southerner, a Democratic, Agricultural and Miscellaneous newspaper. From the small number of Democratic papers in the State, we confidently ask the support of the party. Few political fields offer to the ready and willing workman in our cause promise of a more abundant harvest, than North Carolina. Our party are becoming, day by day, more unanimous on the subject of slavery and its incidental doctrines, which our opponents so confidently thought would destroy our organization, while many of their own party are fast becoming disatisfied with the cringing position they would have us occupy in our National Union. To encourage and perfect this unanimity of our own party, and to show to the disatisfied of our opponents that such dissatisfaction springs from a true appreciation of liberty and a correct view of patriotism, is the peculiar proper work of the press. Support, then, Democrats, as you ought and can, your party papers, throughout the State.

The Southerner will be the exponent of Edgecombe, it will advocate her principles, cherish the progressive spirit of her people, and defend her reputation and good name. As such, we hope to embody in it, by the talents of our farmers and citizens generally, the practical rules and successful experience, which have increased so much her productive industry; and thereby make it, to the citizens of other counties, a neighborly and instructive messenger.

As a village paper, we hope to make The Southerner, by the variety of its matter, interesting to all. Its columns will be open to a free and liberal discussion of all sbbjects—instructive and amusing.

TERMS—In advance, $2,00; otherwise, $ 50.

GEORGE HOWA D. JR.

December 13, 1851. 13—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

GROUND ALUM SALT, For sale by the Sack, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKERS'.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing; but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter;

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The BUG," present in "*propria persona*." I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com*.

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y*.

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

$10,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 11th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer*.

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

SECOND INSTALMENT. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Raleigh, on the 28th ultimo, it was resolved that an instalment of 20 per cent upon the stock of said Company be called for, payable on the 1st day of January next, interest to be charged if not paid within ten days thereafter—to the President, Treasurer or either of the Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor; and that interest would be be allowed on all advance payments of stock.

W. W. VASS, *Treas. & Sec.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 12—td.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

As further proof of the misrepresentation, by the Whig press, of the action and motives of the Democratic caucus at Washington, we ask attention to the following letter of Mr. Jackson, a member of Congress from Georgia, originally opposed to the compromise. It will be seen that he not only acquiesces in it, but at the proper time is willing to support a resolution expressing the "finality" of the compromise honestly executed. We cannot doubt that the whole Democratic party substantially occupies the same platform

In connection with this subject, we are pleased to see the following appeal from the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, a staunch supporter of the compromise and recently an organ of the "Union" party:

A Word to Union Democrats. We hope those Union Democrats with whom we co-operated last summer in the great struggle that was then going on, will watch with circumspection the progress of affairs. During the late canvass, we claimed to be the true, the old pannel Jackson democracy, and it behooves us now to act in such a manner as not to compromit our political integrity. We see that an effort is being made by some of our Union friends to organize a regular Union party. This is all fudge. There never will be but two great political parties in this country. As long as there was any necessity for it, we maintained that the friends of the Union should act in concert, but as the question which created a Union and Disunion party, has ceosed to exist, there is certainly no ndcessity for a regularly organized Union party.

To the Editor of the Georgian:

Washington City.

Gentlemen: The newspapers containing much animadversion upon the course pursued by the late Democratic caucus in relation to the Compromise measures, and my own humble name having been prominently used in a gazette of this city in its strictures; I consider it proper to state, through your columns, by your kind permission, that I attended that caucus solely for the purpose of aiding in the nomination of the officers of the House. I desired to vote for the nominations of Messrs. Boyd and Forney, as Speaker and as clerk—two of the most decided Compromise men in the Union; not because I approve the Compromise, (which I may never do,) but because I believed it to be the wish of the people of Georgia that they should be elected. I did not go to the caucus to vote down resolutions of any kind; and I am ready to support in my place in the House of Representatives, a resolution expressing the "finality" of the Compromise honestly executed. I had no objection to the terms or spirit of the resolution offered by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, in the Democratic meeting—was willing to vote for it, then, and am so now. But I believed, with a considerable majority of the members convened, that it would be better to take no action upon it, confining attention to the approaching organization of the House, and leaving to the Baltimore Convention the expression of opinion of the National Democratic Party. I do not doubt that the Conventian will, almost with unanimity, sustain the Compromise, and present candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in whose favor the Southern people may safely cast their suffrages.

In reference to the will of Georgia, I expect to give no vote, during the time I may remain here, conflicting, in any degree, with the Compromise laws. I wish them to be faithfully observed, and their merits fully tested; and no citizen will rejoice more than myself if all the good shall result from them which the people of Georgia anticipate.

Repectfully, your fellow-citizen,

JOSEPH W. JACKSON.

South Western Frontier. We were premature in our conclusion like our contemporaries generally when we inferred an end of the revolution in Northern Mexico from the ridiculous proceedings of Carvajal during his advance upon, his attack of, and inglorious retreat from Matamoras. That a place so insignificant should be able to stand an investment in its present posture of defence from even an invading force so small as that under the direction and control of Carvajal is somewhat surprising, and argues little either for the skill or valor of the assailants who retreated after a nine day's siege of the place having (to borrow the modest eulogies of their friends) performed prodigies of valor, without the loss of a man!

The Americans who formed an important constituent of the insurgent or revolutionary force felt greatly indignant at the mortifying failure of their expedition of Avalos who commanded the Mexican regular soldiers in Matamoras, it will be no matter of surprise if they should at an early day, again muster in greater force, and, under a more determined leader, test the powers of resistance of the place so recently witness of their discomfiture.

Our advices from the theatre of disturbance and from parties having access to the best sources of information, lead us to believe that unless the Mexican government can greatly augment its military strength in its northern departments, it will not be able to maintain itself there until the spring, if indeed so long. The activity of the partisans of the revolution on both sides of the Rio Grande; the facility with which recruits are obtained to fill the ranks of the revolutionists; and the dislike entertained by all the frontier settlers to the Mexican authorities and rule, give evidence conclusive that the embers of dissatisfaction will be long kept alive, however smouldering or lifeless they may appear at the present moment.

Any new attempt to expel the federal troops from Northern Mexico—and that a most determined one will be made soon, we have no doubt—will be accompanied by circumstances entirely different from anything laid down in the plans and pronunciamentos of Carvajal; for the directors and their instruments in future movements will conduct the war with the declared object of dismembering Mexico, and prosecute it in the manner they may deem most effectual to that end. Heretofore the insurrectionary proceedings appeared more like smuggling forays, or custom-house outbreaks, than organized hostility to the government of Mexico; but a very great change is, we are advised, at hand, and new manifestoes will soon appear, to be sustained in their promises by a large force, raised within the territory of the United States, and composed of material not unfamiliar with war or its requirements.

If our information be not exaggerated, or communicated by over sanguine authority, the force now actually ready to take the field is, in our opinion, competent to the expulsion or capture of all the regular army of Mexico in her Northern provinces.

We do not pretend to speculate upon the effects of these contemplated movements upon the domestic affairs of those States, nor the consequences to us nationally of the dismemberment of our feeble neighbor; but that the day is not remote when these questions will come with embarrassing importance before Congress, we think, cannot be denied, and the people may as well at once familiarize themselves with the matter. *New Orleans True Delta.*

That pattern of *politesse*, and model of dignity, the National Intelligencer, in its issue of yesterday, talks of Kossuth as the "*Governor of the Huns*," and "*successor of Attila*"—its sympathy with foreign despots overcoming its habitual prudence. Now, since both Houses of Congress, at the recommendation of the President and Secretary of State, have joined in a welcome to the exile, it ill becomes such a stickler for authority as the antiquated organ, "*Our Grandmother's Review—the British*," to vilify and abuse him, whatever its secret feelings of spite may be.

He is entitled to common courtesy, at least, if not to all he claims, on which latter points our views have been too freely expressed to be mistaken or misrepresented. *Southern Press.*

Judge Strange's Agricultural Address. On Wednesday last, the first Annual Address was delivered before the Agricultural Society of Cumberland county, by Hon. Robert Strange. We were not present on the occasion, being out of town, but we are informed that the Address was replete with valuable suggestions, and in all respects worthy of its distinguished author. It is a matter of general regret that on account of no sufficient notice having been given, the audience was somewhat thin. Had the public been duly notified, they would doubtless have availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing one whose knowledge, both of the theory and practice of agriculture, qualifies him to enlighten the public on that subject. *Carolinian.*

Mr. Wiley's Reader, we learn, has received the favorable notice of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools for the County of Rockingham. The Board have under consideration measures for supplying the children of the county with the Reader as a common school book. *Greensboro' Pat.*

Kossuth at the Municipal Banquet in New York. The pressure upon our columns at this time—almost unprecedented at so early a period of the session—compels us to omit in this day's paper the publication of the speech of the illustrious Hungarian upon the occasion of the banquet in his honor, given by the municipal authorities in New York.

The great oration will be universally read, and cannot fail to produce a profound and permanent impression on the public mind. Without undertaking, after the very cursory perusal which we have been able as yet to give it, to concur in all its conclusions and suggestions, we cannot refrain from expressing strongly our admiration, and even our astonishment, at the vast and various ability which it exhibits. Besides argumentation and rhetorical power of a very rare and high order, the speech displays a familiarity with the history and policy of our government which, under the circumstances, is little less than marvelous. It is characterized throughout by a spirit thoroughly practical; and it sets forth, in an attitude and light at once most original and imposing, all the great ideas and principles to which the life of its author has hitherto been, and is hereafter to be, consecrated.

The effect of the speech upon the numerous and highly respectable company which listened to it appears to have been quite as remarkable as is its character. The orator was throughout cheered and applauded to the echo; and when, at the conclusion of the address, a member of the city council proposed that the three practical suggestions which it contained as to the action of the government of the United States should stand as the resolutions of that meeting, the vote was carried with unanimous acclamations.

This was more than an oratorical triumph; though, considering the character of Kossuth's propositions, it was in that sense alone almost unprecedented in this country before such an auditory. Such a vote was the declaration of that intelligent assemblage that the coming of Kossuth to our shores was a political event, and that both his invitation and his reception have a political significance.

It is now, as we conceive, altogether too late to deny either of these propositions. The action which has been taken in one branch of Congress upon the subject will likewise, beyond question, both here and elsewhere, receive a similar interpretation. The action which we may anticipate in the House of Representatives will also be regarded as of the same character. Nor can any doubt be entertained at this time that such action will, in its whole significance, be loudly and generally approved by the people and by the public press. Here and elsewhere our government and our people will be regardeded as joining in the manifestation of their cordial approval of the Hungarian cause, and of their stern and unhesitating condemnation of that absolutist policy by which, for the time, that cause has been broken down.

Beyond this point, nothing which our government at this time will do or demonstrate is, as we conclude, to proceed; and up to this point, we hold it to be clear that our people and our government, both in respect of principle and policy, are assuredly in the right. It is proper in itself, and fit upon this occasion, that our country should go thus far. As a nation, we oppose *our nation l opinion*, in high and solemn forms of expression, to the bayonets of Russian intervention. It is a moral and not a material power—yet, as we believe, not the less mighty in its ultimate consequences because it is not material. *Wash. Union.*

Excitement in France. The expected *coup de'tat* still hangs, like the sword of Damocles, suspended over Paris. The President and the Assembly are at open war, and a terrible explosion may be one of stirring events of the day. It will be remembered that the Assembly were defeated on the propositon of the questators to give an army to the Assembly, to protect the Legislative power against the encroachments of the Executive. This defeat, according to a semi-official article in the Constitutionel, was effected by the vote of the "Mountain" (ultra Republicans) who "smelt a rat," and saw in the movement a "white (legitimist) dictatorship," at the very moment when preparations were made to impeach Gen. St. Armand, (the Minister of War,) and when "some impatient conspirators exclaimed, behind the ministerial benches, "Arrest them all! all of them! whilst they are here!"

Excited by its defeat on this question, the Assembly have brought forward a bill "on the responsibility of the President of the Republic," in which all sorts of pains and penalties are laid down against his re-election. The N. Y. Herald's correspondent says that Louis Napoleon, determined to resist the Assembly to the last, held a council of war in his private apartments on Saturday. On Monday, the extraordinary article of the Constitutionnel, signed by Cassagnac appeared. The article, which was sanctioned by Louis Napoleon, was a most violent attack upon the Assembly, was expected to be followed by the arrest of those members most hostile to the President. It goes to confirm the impression that, had the vote, on the proposition stated above, been favorable to the questors, Louis Napoleon would have struck the long impending blow on the same Thursday, November, 25th.

"We were," says the article, "within a hair's breadth of civil war on Monday last. An attempt would have been made by the Assembly to seize upon the person of Louis Napoleon; but the assailants would have been received with musket shots, or better. The vote prevented bloodshed."

But the passage which has given most offence to the Assembly, is the concluding one:

"The firm and determined hand of justice is constantly suspended within an inch of their (the members of the Assembly) collar! The proof that they are not dangerous is that they have not yet been shipped off!"—id. est. seized, put in irons, and transported to a penal settlement.

A complete panic took place at the Bourse. The rentes fell one per cent immediately.

In the Assembly, M. Creton (the Orleanist) brought forward interpollations respecting the article in the Constitutionnel. In his speech he called Granier de Cassagnac "a wretched scribbler." M. Daniel, the Minister of Justice, made an evasive reply. M. Therigny, the Minister of the Interior, denied the existence of a plot; and after some pooh poohing, the matter was dropped.

On Tuesday morning, Cassagnac sent a challenge to Creton for having called him "*un miserable folliculaire.*" Creton declined receiving the message, on the ground that his would-be opponent was entirely beneath his notice. Cassagnac has published his challenge, and placarded Creton as a coward.

In view of the threatened explosion of the turbulent elements of France—whose reverberations must make themselves felt all over Europe, it especially behooves the United States to be cautious how they entangle themselves with European affairs at the present moment. *Rich. Enq.*

Later from California New York, Dec. 19. The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan, arrived here this morning, with dates to the 16th November. She brings 300 passengers, seventy-five thousand dollars in gold on freight, and six hundred thousand dollars in gold in the hands of passengers. She left San Juan on the 19th November, and touched at Havana, landing there 120 passengers, and about two hundred thousand dollars in gold from California, destined for Charleston and New Orleans. She took on board the passengers brought by the Gold Hunter to San Juan. The latter steamer left San Francisco two days later than the mail steamer Southerner, which had on board 600 passengers, and a million six hundred thousand dollars in gold besides large sums in the hands of passengers. The Daniel Webster left Havana on the 14th instant, at noon, leaving in port the steamers Philadelphia and Isabel, and the U. S. sloop Decatur.

Sheriff Ruchan had been shot at the Sonorian camp, near Sacramento, by a party consisting chiefly of Mexican marauders. The Vigilance committee were active in the matter and made some arrests. Several other murders had been committed in the neighborhoods of Sacramento and Marysville by Mexicans.

The markets of California were steady, and the news generally was unimportant.

More Hogs. The Mountain Banner of the 16th instant says: "Three or four droves of hogs have passed through here during the last few days. Every drove that has been along for the last month has been the *last*—positively no more behind. The price is $5 50 per cwt., gross."

A large number of hogs might be sold here at the above rates. Many of our citizens are yet unsupplied, and have resolved they will not purchase at the exhorbitant rates heretofore demanded by drovers. *Salisbury Watchman.*

For the Standard.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

Mr. Editor:—So much cause of congratulation do I feel at the gratifying results developed by the late message of the President of the United States, in relation to the salutary operations of the Democratic tariff of 1846, I can not willingly permit the occasion to pass without calling particular attention to this matter in a formal communication, to be given to your readers, if you should think it matter of sufficient interest.

What more gratifying results could the most sangaine advocates of this measure have expected than are developed by its operations, as exhibited in the message of President Fillmore? What greater national prosperity could have been looked for as the legitimate consequences of this truly national, and not sectional, measure? Look at the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests all prosperous, and advancing with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of our country, under the auspices of the tariff of '46. We have truly cause of congratulation. How humiliating must be the feelings of those who have kept up a continued opposition to this measure since its first adoption. But it seems that, though their pride is, and must be, much humbled, they can not abandon their old errors. They have not the manliness to confess that they were mistaken, but continue to advance their old refuted arguments, as though time had not proved their utter futility, which plainly and conclusively shows, to my mind, that there is an ulterior design in all this, viz: the advancement of the doctrines of consolidation.

Before any trial of the present system had been fully made, it was urged that the revenue arising from it would prove inadequate for the support of Government. But, under Democratic auspices, it sufficed, in the very commencement, to support the Government, and maintain successfully its credit during a protracted hostile foreign war. And during this time the country was remarkably prosperous, from Maine to Texas. This, it would seem, ought to have been sufficient to have quelled opposition until a turn had actually taken place. But, oh no, they could not give it up so easily. Their opposition about this time received, I think I may confidently say, a fresh impetus. By misrepresentations of their real designs, they succeeded in getting a Whig Administration installed into office at Washington. Fortunately for the country, however, they had to encounter a Democratic Congress, which has served to act as a check upon their extravagance during their entire reign over the spoils. They were not intimidated at this, however. The first message of their President hurled his blunted arrows at the tariff of '46. Not finding matter of fact sufficient to justify the recommendation of a repeal, this new Administration took the ground that the country owed its prosperity, not to the operations of the tariff, even in the smallest degree, but to the great demand for our breadstuffs in European markets, growing out of the famine that prevailed across the waters. This, it was contended, encouraged trade, and caused the revenue to be unusually large. This state of things, it was asserted, would not continue. In this manner they made out an estimate of the great falling off of revenue that was to follow. And, by ferretting out various new objects for immense appropriations, so as to raise the expenditures greatly above the estimated revenue, they thought they had made out the case favorable for a change. But, with deference be it said, no one thought so but themselves. Well, then, said they, if we can not justify a repeal, we can at least show that there ought to be a modification; for it is so much easier for a man to deliver a false valuation of goods, without detection, than it is for him to misrepresent the quantity. Fraud, said they, can be practised on our Government so much more successfully under a system of ad valorem duties than under a system of specific duties, you ought at least to adopt the latter where you can. No one saw this but the loom protectors, and therefore their entreaties were unavailing.

Again: It was urged, and Mr. Fillmore seems to entertain the same notion still, that our imports, under a tariff so liberal, would so far exceed our exports, as to give the balance of trade against us, and thus impoverish us. The facts in the message, however, are conclusive as to this point, notwithstanding the theory. By reference to this document, I find that our imports for the last fiscal year were, in round numbers, $215,000,000. For the same year, our exports were $217,000,000. And of this 217 millions nine were of goods re-exported, which shows that if we had been sufficiently industrious to have produced all we could sell, and not so adventurous as to import what we could not find a market for here, it would have stood 215 minus 9, equal to 206 against the 217. This would have left eleven millions in our favor, which, I think, does not look much like impoverishing us, and Mr. Fillmore stumbled over it as lightly as possible. This matter of fact staring the President in the face, the old idea of breadstuffs strikes him, and he seems to think that he has much cause of consolation in the idea that the exports of breadstuffs have fallen from 68 millions in 1847, to 26 millions in 1850. But may we not attribute this falling off in this particular article to the demand at home rather than to any extraneous cause? All this, however, fails to justify the theory of the message. For the document shows that, although there has been a falling off, since 1847, in the single article of breadstuffs, yet we have an increase in "the value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year," of 43 millions. So that it may be seen what we lose in one thing we gain in others, which is all right. Otherwise, the particular section that enjoyed the peculiar advantages all the time might grow too fat to think themselves only equals with the other sections. Let us take the thing by turns, and then we are prepared to see our mutual dependence on each other. But the President thinks even this increase of forty millions is owing to temporary causes, which are now passing away, and thus he indulges himself in fears. Well, I think as long as the facts sustain the tariff of '46 so well, we had better not try another in consequence of groundless fears. So give up your fears, Mr. President, and with them will go your errors in relation to the tariff. The principles of the tariff of '46 have proved themselves, and must remain permanent, which is gratifying to

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

A word in reply to "*Vox Legis*," in the last Register. He undertakes to question my authorities, and he himself falls into several errors. He says Judge Chase did not preside at the trial of Fries for Treason. He was committed at the first trial, but Judges Iredell and Peters granted him a new trial—3 v. Dallas 315. After this, in May, 1800, Judge Chase is reported to have charged the jury—"it was the duty of the Court in that and in all criminal cases, to state to the jury their opinion of the law arising on the facts; but the jury were to decide on that and *all criminal cases both the law and the facts*, on their consideration of the whole case."—Chases' trial by Evans, App. 12—45. So in reference to his English authority. He says Judge Best in the case of Levi vs. Milne, charged the jury that they were to take the law from the Court, and as they found against the charge of the Court, a new trial was granted. This is true, but that was a *civil* suit, and what the Judge said about criminal trials was a mere *dictum*, which he had afterwards to qualify. On the motion for a new trial he said, "with regard to criminal cases, if a jury found for the defendant even against law, *a new trial could not be granted*; but if they found against the defendant and against law, a new trial might be granted."—13, E. C. R.—396.

The case of Sir Francis Burdett, was a criminal prosecution, in which the same Judge Best presided. On the motion for a new trial on the point of the right of the jury to decide the law, he says he said to the jury, "I am of opinion it is a libel—I however added that they (the jury) were to decide *whether they would adopt my opinion*." Thus most clearly conceding the point of the jury's right to decide for themselves. The Chief Justice Abbott says, "The jury are at liberty to exercise their own judgment upon the whole matter in issue."—6, E. C. R. 395. This is now the well settled law in England, that the jury have the right to pass upon the whole matter in issue. Why say the Judge has the exclusive right to declare the law, yet the jury may follow the Court at their option? It is an absurdity. It is the *duty* of the Judge to state what he thinks to be the law, but the jury, with all due respect for the Judge, have the right to decide the law, and there is no appeal from their decision, and so may it ever be. V. P.

"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better hoped to see the day when every peasant would be able to *eat* bacon."

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851.

THE ENSUING CAMPAIGN.

We copy the following remarks from a late number of the Wilmington Journal:

"The next Presidency, &c. The only thing the Democrats have to fear in the coming campaign, is hasty action. The party is in the majority everywhere, its distinctive political principles are embodied in laws, and the country is prosperous. The people have endorsed these laws by returning an immense majority of Democrats to Congress, and electing Democratic Governors in nearly all the States. The fugitive-slave law, the only redeeming feature of the sectional adjustment, was passed by the assistance of Northern Democrats, and all of them so voting, who offered for re-election, have been sent back again, whereas of the *three* Whigs, only *one* is in the present Congress. In fact the party is dominant throughout, and yet in this very undisputed dominance lies its chiefest danger. The necessity for caution and concert, for union and harmony, is not so strongly felt as it should be, and we find in advance even of the calling of a National Convention, attempts made to commit the party to some separate wing or section, or to advance the personal interests of some prominent aspirant at the risk of embarrassing the future action of the National Convention when it does assemble. Our wiley opponents see and appreciate this. They declare no principles, but plant themselves upon the compromise as a platform, and some wish the Democrats to do the same. The Democrats passed all of the compromise that is valuable, and consequently will not see it disturbed, but certainly they are not going to elevate a mere series of measures, passed avowedly from reasons of expediency, and not pretended to be perfect, into the dignity of a platform of principles for a great party. We had and still have an idea that the action of the Democratic party should be founded on something more permanent and abiding than mere measures of Legislative expediency.

We notice that our Whig friends are moving around us, and the Herald of this morning contains a call for a meeting of that party to be held here on Tuesday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, and we presume "for other purposes," as the omnibus bills have it. The Democrats so far have made no movement, and we think rightly. If well established party usage did not do it, Governor Reid's own merits would point him out as our next candidate for Governor. We do not know whether he would consent to become again a candidate, but we have heard nothing to the contrary. On this score we have no need for premature action. We could not fix the matter better.

In regard to a National Convention, if there be one at all, as we believe there will be, and if the Democrats of this State be represented in it, as we believe they will be, that Convention will assemble in pursuance of a call by the National Democratic Committee, issued after consultation with the Democratic members of Congress. It will be time enough to appoint delegates when the meeting of the Convention, together with the time and place have been decided on. What say our brethren of the Democratic press? We would like to hear from our friends of the Standard, Carolinian, Patriot, and others.

It will be remembered, that when in 1840 and '48, the Whigs succeeded in electing good but weak old men to the Presidency, the country was Democratic, and we were beaten by our own want of harmony. Let us avoid this in '52. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of North Carolina, and we should like to see him nominated, but we will make no pledges save to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, provided the platform of that Convention agrees with us, and the nominee plants himself unreservedly upon it."

We have no doubt, in the first place, that there will be a National Convention, held at Baltimore, as heretofore; and in the second place, we take it for granted that the Democrats of this State will be represented therein. The time for holding this Convention will be designated at an early day, by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the last Convention. The Convention which nominated General Cass was held in May; and we think it probable, from what we have heard, that the next Convention will be called for the same month, in 1852. The custom in this State has been, for the Congressional Districts to appoint each a Delegate, and for the State Convention to appoint two for the State at large. This gives the State the number of votes in Convenvention which she has in the Electoral College; and this rule is observed by all the States, no State being entitled to more votes in Convention than she has in the final act of voting for President and Vice President.

As the Journal well observes, there is no occasion for haste in this matter. Democratic measures are now the laws of the land—we have all the Governors of the States but two or three, and a large majority in both branches of Congress. The government of this vast and glorious country is already substantially in the hands of the Democratic Republicans; and prudence, discretion, and energy will enable them to perpetuate their control of public affairs, and to enlarge their power and influence with the progess of time and events.

So far as this State is concerned, we suppose that, as a matter of course, a Convention will be held; but as the Journal observes, "the Democrats so far have made no movement, and we think rightly. If well established party usage did not do it, Governor Reid's own merits would point him out as our next candidate for Governor. We do know whether he would consent to become again a candidate, but we have heard nothing to the contrary. On this score we have no need for premature action. We could not fix the matter better." We agree with the Journal in the foregoing, and have but a word or two to add.

Our last Convention was remarkable for the unanimity which pervaded its sentiments and counsels; and the result of that Convention showed the foresight and wisdom of the men who composed it. We achieved a triumph at the polls which history will take notice of, and from which Whigism in this State will never recover; and with the same counsels and under the same lead, victory is as sure in the next contest as the courses of the sun and stars. We say what we know, and we speak only after much observation and reflection and the fullest information from all quarters of the State.

We are not authorized to speak for Gov. Reid; and therefore, whatever we may say as to the position and feelings of that distinguished and patriotic man, must be regarded as drawn from our knowledge of his former action and character. No one has sacrificed more than he has for the good of his party and State. From his youth up he has been in the service of the people, ever gaining and growing upon their affections, and thus becoming less and less able, from the requirements and demands of his friends, to detach himself from public life. We believe he is sincerely desirous of retiring to private life, but we believe, at the same time, that he is in the hands of the people, who have always stood by him; and that their will as to the future will be his. His administration of the State government has given general satisfaction; and he is stronger this day with the people, by thousands, than he was when elected. We have never known any public officer more devoted than he is to his duties, or more exact, conscientious, or just in their performance. We know, from personal observation and an intimate acquaintance with him as an officer and a man, that the people of the State have in him not only a faithful servant, but a warm-hearted and constant friend; and we are confident that, for the future, as in the past, their rights and interests will be safe under his administration of State affairs. But if it should be taken for granted that Gov. Reid will again be the candidate of the party, it would still be important to hold a Convention for purposes of organization and to appoint State Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. We can lose nothing, but may gain a great deal, by meeting together and conferring as to the present and the future. A Convention brings old friends together, stimulates the lukewarm, rouses the lethargic, opens new views of public affairs, imparts a quicker life and a more auspicious direction to even the sanguine and the energetic, and, in a word, fuses and concentrates the power of a party upon the main points at issue in the pending contest. Let us have a Convention, by all means; we make no suggestion as to the time, because we have no right to fix a day, and because, also, we prefer to leave that to be agreed upon by our friends, and especially by the Press throughout the State. We can see no necessity, however, for hasty action. All things considered, it may be as well to await the movements of our opponents, who, as we have seen, are already appointing Delegates and making ready for a nomination and a platform.

We would, however, suggest to our friends the propriety of holding meetings in the various Counties to appoint Delegates, during the ensuing months of January and February. Some forty or fifty Courts will be held during those two months, and the people, being present, can readily and easily assemble and take action on public affairs.

DEATH OF MR. BUMPASS.

We record, with deep regret, the death of the Rev. S. D. Bumpass, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Salisbury, on the 11th instant, whither he had gone to attend the Conference. His own paper, the Weekly Message, announcing his death, says:

"Brother Bumpass was a man of acute mind. He was a laborious student. He sought to cultivate his intellect to its highest capacity. He was a theologian—a clear, discriminating, original, and impressive preacher. He had few equals in successful pastoral labor. He had the simplicity of a little child. He was a warm-hearted friend. He loved his ministerial brethren ardently. He was ready for every good work. The education of ministers and ministers' children lay near his heart. Greensborough Female College has lost one of its best friends and most efficient trustees. We all have lost: but he has gained.

He died on the 11th instant, in the 43d year of his age—was buried on the 13th. On the morning of Sunday the 16th, the Rev. James Jameison preached an instructive sermon on the melancholy occasion, in the Methodist Church in Greensborough, and the subject was made further profitable by an impressive discourse at night from the Rev. S. M. Frost."

The above does but simple justice to the deceased. We knew him for many years, and we always regarded him as one of the best and purest of men. He has gone to his reward.

The Message thus speaks of the heavy calamity which has befallen his wife:

"Her health is delicate. When the ministers returned from Conference and she learned the extreme illness of her husband, she was prevented from going to him by the sickness of one of her children. While watching in feebleness by her sinking child, the intelligence from Salisbury became more and more distressing. At last the little boy died, and as friends carried him from the house to the grave yard, she commenced her melancholy journey to her dying husband. The tidings on the road gave her no comfort. When she reached the bedside of her best earthly friend he did not recognise her. For only a brief space before he died, was he sufficiently rational to converse, and then his strength failed him. She made a melancholy return to her habitation, and while standing beside the open grave of her husband, she saw, for the first time, the grave of her boy, and left this profoundly depressing scene to minister to the wants of a very sick little daughter. It has seldom been our lot to be witness of such complicated distress, and we have never seen more triumphant grace than the Holy Spirit has imparted to our sister. These are her first afflictions, and yet, delicate woman as she is, she bears them with heroic fortitude. Let the prayers of the Church be made for her."

The Weekly Message, established a short time since by Mr. Bumpass, will be continued.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We copy the following in relation to additional contracts on the North-Carolina Rail Road, from the last Greensborough Patriot:

"Additional Contracts. Agreeably to advertisement of the N. C. Railroad, the masonry of the Bridges on the route of the Railroad, and the grading and masonry of the remaining sections, were let to contract on the 15th inst.

On the second division of the road, we learn that the masonry of the bridge across Crabtree was taken by Dabney Cosby, of Raleigh; that of the two across Eno, by David Bissett, of Petersburg; over Back Creek and Haw River, by Gen. B. Trollinger. On the third division, the bridge over Deep river was taken by Jesse Shelly, of Guilford. On the fourth division, the masonry of the Yadkin Bridge, that of Caudle Creek and Rocky river, was taken by Wm. Murdoch, (who has been engaged, we believe, in the execution of similar contracts on the S. C., and Charlotte Road;) and that of Irish Buffalo was taken by Thomas Carroll. Several other bridges, of less cost and importance, taken by the contractors for grading in the several sections where they occur.

We understand that contracts for the balance of the grading, on the whole route, have been made. John C. McRae, (late Principal Assistant Engineer on the 2d division,) has taken the contract on the whole remainder of the 1st division, from Goldsboro' to Mrs Bett's 6½ miles this side of Raleigh, and we learn is preparing to start a large force to work by the opening of the Spring."

SURVEY OF NEUSE RIVER.

We learn that the survey of Neuse River, under the direction of W. B. Thompson, Esq., Engineer, has been completed, and that the result will be reported to the Governor at the earliest practicable moment.

We learn that the point at which the survey was begun, was about 15 miles above Newbern; thence to Kinston the distance is 33 miles, and the total rise 15½ feet; from place of beginning to White Hall District, 58½ miles, total rise 33½ feet; from place of beginning to Waynesborough District, 81½ miles, total rise 48½ feet; from beginning to Smithfield, 139 miles, total rise 101½ feet; from beginning to Watson's Mill, 150 miles, total rise 136 feet.

We are gratified to learn that the prospect is a good one for rendering the river navigable for boats of 80 to 100 tons, for nearly the whole if not the entire distance.

We have received (from the Register office) a copy of a "Thanksgiving Discourse" delivered in this City on the 27th of last month by the Rev. Drury Lacy, of the Presbyterian Church. We had the pleasure of hearing this Discourse. It is calculated to add to the reputation of its author. We regret we cannot find room for extracts from it.

We have also received (from the Star office) a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Grand Union Daughters of Temperance, held in this City in 1850 and 1851.

The last Salem Press says: "E. L. Winslow, Esq., President of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, was on a visit to this place last week. We learn that the amount to be made up along the line at this end of the route, will doubtless be subscribed in a short time, when the work will go on and be extended to this place."

KOSSUTH.

The banquet given by the New York Editors to Kossuth, on the night of the 15th instant, is said to have been a magnificent affair. Kossuth spoke with his usual eloquence, confining himself mainly to the Press and to the condition of Hungary. We shall give extracts from his speech hereafter. Letters were read from Daniel Webster, John J. Crittenden, and others. The Hon. George Bancroft was present, and spoke.

We copy as follows from the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last:

"We publish to-day, entire, Kossuth's splendid speech delivered at the magnificent dinner given to him by the Press of New York. We have been more pleased with it than with any of his efforts. It renders noble tribute to the American press and its perfect freedom, and depicts, in the most graphic and lifelike colors, the oppressions and mischiefs of the European censorship over the Press. The whole speech is marked by a noble spirit, rich thought, statesmanlike views, and it abounds with copious and valuable information upon the great question of human right, whose battle is soon to be fought in Europe. Kossuth pours out a torrent of burning sarcasm upon the 'Corporal's Guard' of the American press, which have espoused the cause of Austria and have villified the Republican aspirations of Hungary.—Upon this point much light is shed by the remarks of Mr. Charles L. Brace, the young American who was imprisoned by the myrmidons of Austria, and has just returned. In reply to a toast, he said:

'I have travelled over Europe for some time, and I can truly say, that I know no people so ripe for a Republic as that of Hungary. I was last summer in a Hungarian village, inhabited by peasants. I asked them who appointed their clergymen, their aldermen, their judges, and other municipal officers? They answered, they themselves. They had also elected by themselves a Legislature in each Comitat, answering to our States. This shows how ready Hungary is to become a Republic. I have heard here in America, for it has not obtained currency on the continent of Europe, an absurd accusation against Kossuth, on account of alleged aristocratic tendencies. This is a sort of thing never heard of at Vienna.—There I well remember hearing an officer's lady say, she would like to see Kossuth's throat cut, he was such a low Red Republican. This whole story of aristocratic tendencies, either in Kossuth or the Hungarian revolution, is the perfection of absurdity. That nation is now ready for another revolution. There are men enough there, the country is unanimous, and this I know from having gone through it from one end to the other, mostly on foot, so that I came into intimate contact with the body of the people. I know the state of public feeling among them. They are burning for the signal, and inspired by the deepest faith in Kossuth. All they want is arms. Give them only arms and they will be ready to wage another contest, more mighty and desperate than the last, and wage it, I hope, with aid and better success.'

M Pulsky remarked: The Hungarian aristocracy has been mentioned. Our aristocracy claim but one privilege—to make the greatest sacrifices for the people; to be the first on the battle-field and the first on the scaffold. (Cheers.)

The friends of Hungarian Independence are making organized efforts in New York. At a meeting, over which George Bancroft presided and H. J. Raymond acted as Secretary, a Finance Committee of seven was appointed to receive, take charge of, and pay over to Governor Kossuth, any fund that might come into their hands for that purpose. That committee consists of the following influential gentlemen: George Newbold, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Shepherd Knapp, Robert Emmett, Stewart Brown, John J. Palmer.

An Executive Committee of sixty, Simeon Draper at its head, was also appointed. A resolution was adopted, urging meetings throughout the Union, to organize committees for extending pecuniary aid to the patriots of Hungary."

Kossuth was expected to reach Washington at the end of the present week.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNT!

We regret to find the following in the last Weldon Patriot:

"Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Bridge across Roanoke in Ashes! This morning about 8 o'clock, the bridge across Roanoke, known as the "Weldon Toll Bridge," and a part of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, and in little more than an hour, the whole bridge, upwards of 600 yards long, was burned to the water's edge.

This is truly a misfortune. The Company had but recently repaired the bridge at a very heavy expense, so that their train of cars could cross, and were in a fair way to realize the highest hopes of her friends. But alas! nothing now remains of that mighty structure, save the rock pillars, to tell of its having ever existed.

This was one among the largest bridges in the United States, and the original cost of its construction exceeded $100,000. We have not been able to learn whether an insurance had been effected on it: we fear, however, there was none.

How the bridge caught on fire we have not been able to learn. It is supposed that the train which passed over about 7 o'clock this morning, set fire to some rotten timbers which were very dry and chaffy, which lay under the bridge, and from which the bridge itself took fire."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Fitch asked the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives, on the 15th instant, to introduce a Resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, on the 3d of January, 1848, the House of Representatives of the United States declared that the then existing war with Mexico was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally began by the President of the United States, which declaration, if uncontradicted, may hereafter lead to erroneous opinions of the cause of that war, and the views and motives of those engaged in its active participation: *therefore*,

"*Resolved*, That said declaration was a libel against our country's cause, a stigma upon the memory of the dead of that war, and a reproach upon the living who fought its battles; that it was unfounded in fact, and expressed not the opinion of the people of the United States, but that only of an accidental majority of Congress."

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected.

Mr. Fitch moved the suspension of the rules for the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, demanded the yeas and nays on that motion, which were ordered; and the rules were not suspended—yeas 103, nays 54—two-thirds being necessary.

Hogs. A friend at Mount Airy, (says the Greensborough Patriot,) Surry county, writes under date of Dec. 13th:—

"There have 10,756 hogs passed this place, bound for the North Carolina Market, within the last month, and there are several large droves yet to pass. So, if the citizens of Guilford and the adjoining counties have had any apprehensions of starving for the want of pork, just tell them to keep in good spirits; for after the droves are all passed, we have some amongst us larger and finer than any that have been driven past; and what is better than all, they are of our own raising. But you will hear more of them when they are killed."

Kossuth and the Catholics. From an article in the Dublin Nation, written by Gavan Fuller, a Catholic, it appears that thirteen out of the eighteen Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary addressed a memorial to the King, in 1848, favoring the cause of Kossuth. The five Bishops who did not sign the address, were detained from the convention by circumstances beyond their control. Kossuth, be it remembered, is a Protestant.

Mr. Clay. There is a rumor in Washington to the effect that Mr. Clay has resigned or will resign his seat in the Senate, owing to his continued ill health. Dr. Jackson has examined his lungs, and reports that they are not affected. Repose and care

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.

The following message was received in the Senate on Wednesday last, from the President of the United States, in reply to the Resolution calling for information about the firing into the steamer Prometheus by a British vessel on the Mosquito coast:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of the Senate, adopted upon the 12th inst., in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any information he may have received, respecting the firing into of the American steamship *Prometheus*, by a British vessel-of-war, in November last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast; and, also, what measures had been taken by the Executive to ascertain the state of the facts, and vindicate the honor of the country.

In answer to this request, I submit to the Senate the accompanying extracts from a communication addressed to the Department of State, by Joseph L. White, as Counsel of the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, dated the 2d inst. This communication is the principal source of the information received by the Executive in relation to the subject alluded to, and is presumed to be essentially correct in its statements of the facts. Upon receiving this communication, instructions, such as the occasion seemed to demand, were immediately despatched to the Minister of the United States in London. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the return of any answer to this dispatch; and, in my judgment, it would, at the present moment, be inconsistent with the public interests to communicate those instructions. A communication, however, of all the correspondence will be made to the Senate at the earliest moment at which a proper regard to the puulic interest will permit.

At the same time instructions were given to Commodore Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, a copy of which, so far as they relate to the *Prometheus*, is herewith transmitted to the Senate.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1851."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 3, 1851.

SIR: The President has learned that an English brig of war, the *Express*, lying in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, has recently fired upon the American steamer *Prometheus*, while in the act of departure from that harbor, and compelled her to pay certain demands, alleged to be port charges, and claimed by persons professing to act under the authority of the local government. The particulars of the affair will be found in a letter to the agent of the *Prometheus*, already published in the newspapers of New York, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Whatever may have been the merits of the question between the Captain of the *Prometheus* and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no right in the Government or vessels of Great Britain to exercise any police or supervision over American merchant vessels, in Nicaragua or elsewhere, out of the British dominions. On the contrary, the first article of the convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, relative to Nicaragua, signed April the 19th, 1850, of which a copy is also enclosed expressly excludes each of the contracting parties from assuming or exercising dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. You will therefore, as soon as the *Saranac* shall be in all respects ready for sea, proceed in her to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose of affording protection to American commerce and interests on that coast, against any such interference for the future; and on your arrival there you will notify the officer in command of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in that harbor, or on that coast, of the object of your visit. At the same time you will assure the local authorities of the port that the United States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper port-duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most friendly relations with the Government of Central America, and will faithfully maintain on their part the stipulations of the treaty already referred to. * *

I am very respectfully,
your obedients ervant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

To Commodore F. A. PARKER,
Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Pensacola."

DEATH OF THE HON. JOEL R. POINSETT. It is with deep and sincere regret that we announce the death of this eminent citizen and retired statesman, in the 73d year of his age. A private letter, received in this city, states that he died at Stateburg, on the 12th inst. Mr. Poinsett was born in this city, on the 2d March, 1779. He received a liberal, although not a collegiate education, and in early life improved his mind by an extensive course of travel in Europe, Asia, and South America. In maturer years, he bore an important and conspicuous part in the political affairs of both our State and nation. He represented Charleston, with great ability, both in the State Legislature and in Congress. At the close of his Congressional career, he served as U. S. Minister to Mexico, and in that capacity, not only ably maintained the interests of the republic, but on a memorable occasion so boldly upheld our national flag, in the Mexican capital, that the art of painting has perpetrated the incident. He was the acknowledged leader of the Union party in the great nullification struggle in our State, and wielded his influence with wisdom, and in a conservative spirit. During Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, he was called to preside over the war department, and so administered its affairs as to command general approbation; and, while Secretary of War, took a leading part in founding the National Institute, at Washington. The residue of his useful life was passed in elegant retirement, during which, however, his pen continued to the last to yield its contributions to the literature and the politics of his country, showing the unabated vigor of his intellect, and his patriotic interest in the welfare of his country. Full of years and full of honors, he has been gathered to his fathers; and his country will embalm his memory.

Chas. Courier.

KOSSUTH AND VARIOUS DEPUTATIONS. Kossuth remained in his room on Friday, seeking rest, of which he stood in great need. A deputation of colored men presented him an address at noon, to which he made a civil reply.

Then followed deputations from Hartford, Jersey City, Trenton, and from the Brooklyn Presbytery, the faculty and students of Columbia College, some Cuban exiles, a deputation from the New York Board of Education, from the New York Novelty Works, &c.; to each of which he replied in a prompt and friendly manner.

In order to avoid being thought to favor any particular party or faction in this country, Kossuth has thought proper to put forth the following address:

To the People of the United States:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1851.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary, and the liberty of the European continent, before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do any thing in respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix and not to mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions.

L. KOSSUTH.

DESPATCHES TO SPAIN. On Wednesday George H. Miles, Esq., of Baltimore, left Washington as a special bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, United States Minister at Madrid. We infer that these despatches relate to the release of the prisoners captured in Cuba, as members of Lopez's expedition, and also to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented Resolutions from that State, declaring against sectional agitation and in favor of the Union.

Mr. Borland introduced a Resolution appointing Messrs. Donaldson and Armstrong as printers of census documents. Laid over.

Mr. Shields moved to take up the resolution presented by him a few days since, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and introduce him to the Senate.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. Atchison enquired if it would be neceesary for the committee to proceed to New York or Philadelphia, to fulfil their duty.

Mr. Shields said that he was willing to modify the resolution, by adding the words "upon his arrival at the Capital."

Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, took the floor, and gave at length his views in favor of welcoming Kosouth.

Mr. Badger objected to the wording of the resolution in terming Kossuth the "Governor of Hungary." The resolution of welcome, already passed, had not used the term. He moved to strike the words out.

Mr. Shields said it was the custom for those who had held office to retain their titles in this way, as, for instance, he himself was called "General" although not now holding that office. He had conformed, also, to the language of President Fillmore's message.

Mr. Hale thought that plain, simple "Louis Kossuth" was the best title. Governors are a cheap commodity now-a-days, and a plain title is much better than that of either "Governor" or "Squire." [Laughter.]

The question on striking out "Governor of Hungary" was put and agreed to.

A motion was then made, and negatived, to insert the word "Governor" before the words "Louis Kossuth."

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Mason said, that although if he had been present when the resolution of welcome was passed, on Friday last, he should have voted for it, still he was not now prepared to confer the honor—an honor which had been extended to any foreign citizen in only one single instance, in the whole history of the government—proposed under the terms of the resolution. He viewed the object of Kossuth's mission as designed to induce our government to depart from its long established policy towards foreign nations.

The question was then put and the resolution adopted—yeas 30, nays 15—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Foot of Vermont, Foote of Mississippi, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Butler, Clemens, Dawson, Hunter. Jones of Tennessee, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Upham—15.

Mr. Rhett then took the floor on Mr. Foote's compromise Resolution, and made a strong disunion speech. Mr. Foote then obtained the floor, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

No business of importance was transacted by the House to-day.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Mangum appeared in his seat to-day.

A message was received from the President of the United States in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for the information in the possession of the President concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the Island of Cuba of Mr. John S. Thrasher, which were referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Also a message from the same in reply to Mr. Cass' resolution calling for information respecting the firing into and seizure of the American ship Prometheus by the British vessel of war on the Mosquito coast.

The President sends in the complaint made, and states that upon its receipt instructions were immediately sent to the American Minister in London, and that no reply has yet been received. He declines communicating those instructions at this time, for reasons of public policy, but they will be sent in as soon as the public interests will permit. He sends to the Senate the instructions sent to Commander Parker, desiring him to leave for that coast, and protect American vessels and interests there. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution directing an inquiry by the committee on foreign relations into the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations and the world, that the United States hold strictly to the policy and principle, that each nation has the sole right to manage and settle its own affairs, without any interference by any foreign power; that such interference is an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing interposition to prevent such infraction. Also, the expediency of requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with all constitutional powers, to obtain their co-operation in defending and maintaining that principle. Laid over.

A bill granting a pension to the widow of General Worth, was, after debate, passed.

Mr. Foote's resolutions concerning the compromise was taken up.

Mr. Mason defended his course on the fugitive-slave bill in the session of 1850.

Mr. Foote made several explanations.

The debate was further continued, nothing new being elicited, by Messrs. Rhett, Brodhead, Foote, Hale, Butler, and Underwood, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Carter of Ohio, submitted a resolution appointing a committee of five members to wait on Louis Kossuth on his arrival in Washington; which was objected to, and the unanimous consent of the House being required where a motion interfered with the regular order of business, it was withdrawn.

The Speaker then proceeded to call for petitions from States and Territories, when a number were presented, which, with the accompanying motions, took up the time of the House till near one o'clock.

Mr. Clingman of N. C., gave notice that he should move an amendment of the rules, which render imperative the reading of petitions.

Mr. Weightman, from New Mexico, submitted a resolution authorizing the translation of the President's message and accompanying documents into the Spanish language, for the benefit of his constituents, and that five hundred copies be printed.

Mr. Goodenough of Maine, moved that during and after the present session, each member be furnished with newspapers, not to exceed four daily papers; and also moved the previous question.

The ayes and nays were demanded on a motion for the rejection of the resolution, but negatived by a majority of 160, and the original resolution was carried.

A bill providing for the claims of American citizens for the spoliation committed by France, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Allen of Mass., introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report by bill or otherwise, on the expediency of amending the Constitution if that is necessary, so as to authorise the election of Postmasters; which lies over under the rule, which prevents action on the day a motion is made.

A bill was introduced to regulate passenger ships; also, a joint resolution for granting 150 acres of land to those Hungarians who have been brought here by the Government.

A bill was referred to the Committee on Patents extending the Woodworth patent.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the coin of the United States, so as to make the real and nominal value the same.

Mr. Clingman offered the following [illegible] which was laid over under the rule:

[illegible] resolution,

"*Resolved*, That so much of the seventeenth standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to *embrace* Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary, and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the same to Governor Kossuth."

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition setting forth that the amount of the State bonds of Texas was 12 millions, and that the Treasury Department refused to pay the holders more than their proportionate share of the five millions retained for that purpose, and asking that Congress would make some suitable provision for the payment of the bonds in full.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill granting land to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The joint resolution, authorizing a contract with Messrs. Donaldson & Armstrong for printing the returns of the census was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Foote's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definitive settlement of the slavery question, was taken up.

Mr. Badger moved to amend the resolution by inserting, in lieu of the latter part of it, the following: "A settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and ought to be adhered to by Congress until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse." And the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate in defence of himself and his resolution from the speeches by Messrs. Butler and Rhett. Without concluding he gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, reporting that $5,843 remains unexpended, of the $10,000 appropriated for the reception of the agent of the Sublime Porte, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McCorkle, of California, introduced a bill for establishing a Branch Mint of the United States in California, which was read a first and second time.

A resolution was introduced, which lays over under the rule, for establishing a steam communication with Liberia.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, submitted a report, embracing a joint resolution, legalizing some mail contracts that were entered into in California before it was known that the bill had not passed authorizing the measure, and directing the Postmaster-General to fulfil the same; which was agreed to.

The chairman of the committee on printing reported a joint resolution, providing for one hundred additional copies of the journals and public documents, to be distributed by the Secretary of State according to law.

It was then resolved, that when the House adjourn it shall stand adjourned till Monday.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and negatived—yeas 73, nays 81.

It was then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the resolution which lies over for employing the workmen again who have been discharged at the Capitol; which was rejected, as was also a call for yeas and nays.

The motion was renewed that the House adjourn, which being carried by a vote of 88 to 74, it stands adjourned till Monday next.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1851.

SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, the credentials of Mr. McRae, the newly appointed Senator from Mississippi, were presented, and that gentleman took the usual oath.

Various portions of the President's Annual Message were referred to appropriate committees.

The bill granting the right of way through the public lands, and appropriating certain portions thereof to aid in constructing a Railroad from Brandon, in Mississippi, towards Montgomery, in Alabama, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Foote then took the floor and concluded his speech on the Compromise.

Mr. Houston obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Rhett, who signified his intention of replying to Mr. Foote. The Senate then adjourned.

Whilst Mr. Foote, to-day, was incidentally eulogising Mr. J. R. Poinsett, Mr. Butler rose and announced the sad intelligence of that gentleman's death. The announcement created a marked sensation in the Senate Chamber.

The House did not sit to-day.

MERRY OLD CHRISTMAS.

There is an old man whom all of us know,
With a merry bald pate, and a beard white as snow,
He knocks at the door, both of cottage and hall,
And a right hearty welcome receives at them all,
This old man for ages has trod o'er the earth,
With the same happy vigor, the same social mirth,
By the aged revered, by the youthful ador'd,
And care flies abashed when he sits at the board;
Now who is the jolly old fellow, I pray?
Who is this jolly old fellow, I pray?
Who but old Christmas, merry old Christmas,
Dear to the heart as the sun to the day.

Our forefathers hail'd him as we hail him now,
With the ever green leaves round his ever glad brow,
When smok'd the oak benches with good homely fare,
Plum pudding, roast beef, stout '*October*' so rare.
He smil'd at the zest which the bold yeoman show'd,
When the trenchers were fill'd, and the foaming brown flow'd,
And then as the cheer raised the mirth to a roar,
Old Christmas laughed out till his sides were sore.
Who was the best friend of our fathers, I pray?
Who was the best friend of our fathers, I pray?
Who but old Christmas, merry old Christmas!
Dear to the heart as the sun to the day.

Good luck! what mad pranks the old joker has seen,
When the girls were entrapped 'neath the misletoe green;
But why should we envy the jolly years fled?
We have eyes quite as bright, and lips quite as red,
Our country is dear as it ever has been,
Where honor and liberty ever is seen;
Our stout manly hearts every foe can withstand,
And the world still confesses Columbia the land.
Then welcome old Christmas to every heart dear,
Welcome old Christmas to every heart dear,
Sing to old Christmas, happy old Christmas!
With hearts blithe and warm may he long find us here.

THE PRACTICAL KIND OF INTERVENTION. The New York Morning Star is satisfied that a millionof dollars will be raised for the Hungarian cause within three months. It is money that Hungary wants. Of men she has enough, who would be proud to die for her. But these men require arms. Thousands of Poles would have joined the Hungarians in their late struggle; "but," said Kossuth, "I could not arm them." Now, *we can* "arm them." Let us put a weapon into every hand competent to wield, but unable, without our help to procure one. The New York Tribune urges most earnestly the collection of funds for Kossuth and Hungary. The New York Times also zealously appeals for aid to "Hungary and liberty."

The Whig meeting for which the call appeared in in our town contemporaries, and which was to have been held last night in the Masonic Hall, did not come off, perhaps because it was so cold, or perhaps added to the coldness of the weather there is at present a total absence of caloric in the political atmosphere. Our friends on the opposite party act upon our suggestion, to keep cool. They keep very cool. The fact is, the country has been over-excited and *must* have rest. Political questions may be argued calmly and reasonably through the columns of the press, but the time for "enthusiastic" meetings is not yet. *Wilmington Journal.*

The Congressional R[illegible]

[illegible] Resolution of welcome to Kossuth was beautifully transcribed on parchment by Col. Wm. C. Zantzinger, an elegant penmen, and Agent of the State Department. The embellishment was left to the Colonel's good taste, and was most handsomely done up. The tri-colored ribbon was delicately and emblematically displayed, and the whole affair safely protected in a tin case, in which it will be presented to Kossuth by Wm. Hunter, Esq., the acting Chief Clerk of the State Department.

THE COMPROMISE TEST. In the Alabama Senate a series of resolutions, proclaiming acquiescence in the compromise measures as a finality, and embodying [illegible] Georgia pla[illegible] ...wo. The vote stood 16 to 12.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, December 19, 1851.

The Board of Commissioners assembled this evening pursuant to adjournment—present, W. Dallas Haywood, Intendant, and John Hutchins, W. H. McKee, Edward Yarbrough, C. B. Root, T. R. Fentress, W. W. Holden, and C. W. D. Hutchings, Commissioners.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting submitted the following Report:

To the Intendant and Board of Commissioners of the City of Raleigh:

GENTLEMEN: We have taken into consideration the matters referred to us by the Board at its last meeting, and ask leave to report as follows:

1st. We recommend that all the public wells in the City be deepened, so as to ensure a full supply of water, and widened, if necessary; and that metal forcing pumps be substituted for the present wooden lifting pumps. Also, that other wells be sunk, as they may be deemed necessary by the Board.

2nd. We recommend that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of constructing Cisterns or Reservoirs in various parts of the City, as an additional safeguard against fire; and that said Committee report to the Board the result of their inquiries at the earliest moment which may be compatible with a faithful discharge of their duty.

3rd. Also, that the two Engines belonging to the City, be put at once in the best order and kept so.

4th. Also, that additional hose, and that ladders, fire-hooks, and axes of the most approved kind for fire purposes, be at once procured; and that a supply of powder, in kegs, be kept constanly on hand, and ready for use.

5th. Also, that an Engine and Guard House, of brick, and fire-proof, be constructed immediately on Market Square; and that the Engines, hose, buckets, fire-hooks, ladders, axes, powder, and every thing essential to the Fire Department be kept therein; that a more efficient organization of the Fire Department shall be had, and that a Chief of the Fire Department be annually appointed by the Board, at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the Engine-House, Engines, and indeed every thing appertaining to his Department—to see that the Engines are kept in order, and the materials for use in case of fire, always on hand; and who shall be responsible to the Board for the faithful discharge of his duties, to be hereafter more fully defined and set forth.

6th. Also, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the practicability of sinking an Artesian Well at some point in the City—and also, of conveying water in pipes from some stream into the City; and that they report the result of their inquiries and investigations to some future meeting of the Board.

7th. The Committee would also recommend that the Board at once borrow the sum of one thousand dollars, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects above set forth.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. YARBROUGH,
T. R. FENTRESS,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
Committee.

The above Report, after consultation and some amendments, was unanimously accepted and adopted, and its provisions were declared a portion of the City Ordinances.

The Intendant appointed the following members a Committee on the first section of the Report, to wit: John Hutchins, T. R. Fentress, and C. W. D. Hutchings.

And the following members a Committee on the second section, to wit: W. W. Holden, C. B. Root, and W. H. McKee.

The Intendant was requested to give his personal attention to the third and fourth sections.

Committee on the fifth section, to wit: John Hutchins, Edward Yarbrough, and C. W. D. Hutchings.

Committee on the sixth section, to wit: Thos. R. Fentress, W. H. McKee, and C. W. D. Hutchings.

W. W. Holden, City Treasurer, was appointed to carry out the seventh section.

On motion of Dr. McKee, these proceedings were directed to be published in the City papers for the information of the citizens.

The Board adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17. Kossuth has determined on visiting Philadelphia next week, and will probably leave here next Wednesday morning. He received the Philadelphia committee of invitation to-day.

The amount subscribed to the Kossuth fund in this city up to this morning was $8,000.

The Forrest divorce case is now pregressing to a final close, and excites great interest.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON CASES. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17. The matter of the Christiana treason cases is again before the Court today. The District Attorney stated he had entered a nolle prosequi on all the treason bills—that detainers had been lodged against all the prisoners by the authorities of Lancaster County—and that they will be taken there at the convenience of the Marshal—those not convicted will be brought back to be tried on the misdemeanor bills.

Jenny Lind in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 13. Jenny Lind had a fine house at her concert last evening, the building was crowded to overflowing.

She left here this morning direct for Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. H. Parker, Mr. J. M. Coffin to Miss Laura C. Henderson.

In Rowan county, on the 3d inst., by Prof. S. B. O. Wilson, Mr. Robt. A. Johnson to Miss Cynthia Caroline, daughter of Marcus E. Reese.

In Davidson county, on the 11th inst., by Samuel Hargrave, Esq., Mr. Charles D. Smith, of Salisbury, to Miss Sarah E. Wiseman, daughter of James Wiseman, Esq.

In Rowan county, on the 2d inst., by John McConnaughy Esq., Mr. Jacob Menis to Miss Nancy Rex.

In Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 16th inst., by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Mr. Adolphus G. Jones, of Wake county, to Miss Frances J. Hooker, daughter of the late Nathan Hooker, Esq.

In Salem, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr William Shultz to Miss Lucia Foltz, all of that place.

In Davidson County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Asheley Swaim, Mr. Wesley Welsh, of Guilford, to Miss Elizabeth Teague.

At Flemvington, in this county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. M. Jordan. Mr. Elbert J. Nichols to Miss Claudia Ann Hays, daughter of John Hays, Esq.

In Yadkin county, on the 10th instant, by B. C. Myers, Esq., Mr. Nathan Stricton to Miss Lear Reece, all of Yadkin county.

DIED.

In this City, on the 19th instant, Miss Josephine Hudson, daughter of Robert A. and Sallie E. Hudson, aged 20 years and one month. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

In Davie county, on the 11th instant, of Pneumonia, Mr. Wilson Rose, aged 43 years 1 month and 8 days, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 18. Cotton. Sales to-day of 2500 bales of cotton at easier rates. Flour. Sales of 9500 bbls. flour at 4,44 a $4,62½ for State brands, and 4,37½ a $4,46½ for southern. Rye flour, $3,25. Grain. Wheat is steady—sales of 11,000 bbls. southern white at 103 a 105 c. Sales of 650 bushels yellow corn, at 64 a 65 c. Rye 76 c. Provisions. Pork is steady—sales of 300 bbls. at 15 a $15 25 for new mess, and 13,50 a $14 for prime—sales of 100 kegs of lard at 9 c. Groceries. Sales of 100 tierces of rice, at 3,25. Sales of 300 bbls. Ciedfuegos molasses, at 29 a 30 c. Sales of 200 hhds. of sugar, at 11 c. Sales of 300 bags of Rio coffee, at 8½ a 9 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 20. Bacon 13 to 14 cents; cotton 7½ to 7¾ cents, and coming in slowly; cotton bagging 10 to 18 according to quality; cotton yarns No. 5 to 10, 15 cents per pound; molasses 27 to 30 cents; salt, Liverpool, $1,50 to $1,75 per sack; wool 20 to 22 cents. Lard and bacon scarce. A drove of 500 hogs selling at seven cents; corn scarce and high, selling at 95 cents per bushel in the streets.

WILMINGTON, December 20. Sales of 1,300 barrels turpentine at $2,15 for soft, and $1,15 for hard; spirits turpentine 29 cents; tar $1,70 to $1,75; no sales of timber reported; pork at from 7 to 8 cents; bacon 8 to 14 cents; flour $4,75 to $7; cotton yarns 17 cents.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has located himself temporarily in the building (up-stairs) occupied by Mr. George Fisher, Saddler and Harness-maker, where he would be pleased to see his friends and customers.

THOS. R. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1851. 899—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of contracting with some competent person who thoroughly understands the business, to oversee hands in getting Turpentine. He also wishes to contract with two GOOD COOPERS and a DISTILLER of Turpentine.

He also wishes to procure the services of some person, who is well skilled in the management of a Steam Saw Mill.

Early application is desirable. Address me, *post paid*, immediately, at Raleigh.

P. R. HINES.

Dec. 19, 1851. 14—2w.

NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on motion of F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., it was

"*Resolved*, That the President is directed to give notice according to the terms of the Charter that an instalment of two Dollars per share be required to be paid in on or before the 23d day of February next."

ALFRED MOYE, Pres.
by GOULD HOYT, Cl'k.

Dec. 17, 1851. 14—3w.

NOTICE.

IN conformity to a resolution passed by the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, I hereby give notice that all delinquent stockholders are requested to pay up the instalments now due on or before the 2nd day of January next, or their Stock will be advertised and sold, as authorized by the 11th section of the act of Incorporation of said Company.

CHARLES GREEN, Treas.

Dec. 17, 1851. 14—1w.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.
for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.
At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

WAINWRIGHT and MUHLENBERG'S Church Music, the choir and family Psalter, being the Psalms of David, together with the Canticles of the morning and evening prayer, and occasional offices of the Church, arranged for chanting, to which is prefixed a selection of chants.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

December 23, 1851. 899—

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

T. M. JONES, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

THE Spring session of 1852, will commence on the first Monday in January. Instruction thorough and systematic. Discipline mild and firm.

Tuition as heretofore.

Board in the village and vicinity eight to nine dollars

Louisburg, Dec. 20, 1851. 899—4w.

Family School,

Warren County, near Littleton, N. C.

The next Session of this School will commence on Friday, the 16th of January.

TERMS.

For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College, Board and Tuition per session in advance $80.

For others, private application may be made.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1851. 15—w4t.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE 11th Term of this Institution will commence on the 15th January, 1852.

On application to the subscriber, a circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c. will be forwarded.

DANIEL TURNER.

Dec. 8, 1851. 11—6w.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

GOV. DAVID S. REID, WM. HILL,
D. W. COURTS, E. B. FREEMAN,
WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTER'S.

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

FEMALE SCHOOL, Hillsboro', N. C.

THE winter Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School will begin on Thursday, the 15th January next. Board can be had in the Family of the Prinnipal. For terms, &c. see circular. Address

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro' N. C.

Dec. 12, 1851. 898—4w.

Raleigh Register, Weekly Post, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian will insert once a week for four weeks.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell by Public Vendue, at DAVIS' CROSS ROADS, in the county of Franklin, 8 miles East of Louisburg, on Saturday the 3d day of January next, two likely Negro Men, on a credit of six months.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
of JOEL HARRIS, dec'd.

Dec. 12th, 1851. 13—3w.pd.

Dan River Institute.

THE Spring session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 5th of January next.

Board and tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, Dec. 5, 1851. 898—3w.

Raleigh Academy.

THE 2[illegible]st session of this Institution will again com[illegible]nce on the 7th of January, 1852.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Classics, $25.
English, 16.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Dec. 15, 1851. 14—4t.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Establishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to R. P. FINCH.

December 16th, 1851. 14—3t.

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the next year, a good COOK. Apply at the Standard office.

December 5, 1851. 11—tf.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - $ 12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. BITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIS, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

Register and Star copy 6 times, weekly.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—11stM.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY,

In the County of Nottoway.

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do.; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D. l'Anson, do; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R. K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1851. 898—w6w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Caswell Female Institute.

B. GOULD, A. M., *Principal.*
MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant.*
MRS. E. M. KELLOGG, do.
MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE next session will commence on the 5th of Jan. *Rates of instruction per Session of five months:*

For the common and higher English branches,

Mathematics and Latin, from	$8,00 to

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
11	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
15	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
17	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
22 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
29	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

December 1, 1851. 10—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patenter, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Notice! Notice!

ON the 22d of December next, I shall proceed to sell without reserve, at my late residence in Wake County, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, a set of Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Cart, Wagon, Gin and Wheat Thresher, together with my crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats, my stock of Horses and Mules, three yoke of oxen, several good milch Cows, twenty or thirty head of Sheep and my stock of hogs. There will also be sold some six or seven thousand pounds of Pork.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN D. POWELL.

December 5, 1851. 11—td.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

LARGE SALE,
Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 12th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing abou 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the Stae.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollsrs; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH, } *Ex'rs.*
PETER E. HINES, }

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12J.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics,	- -	18 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, Dr. B. JONES, E. BANNER, Dr. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Forestville Female Academy,

B. W. JUSTICE, A. B. Principal.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in January 1852, under the care of the Principal above named, a gentleman who graduated with distinction at one of our State Colleges, and has had considerable experience as a teacher. He will be aided by an assistant every way competent to teach Music and all the ornamental branches usually taught in Seminaries for young Ladies. In point of health, intelligence and good society, it is believed Forestville and the surrounding country cannot be excelled by any locality in the State. And the Trustees are determined that an opportunity shall be offered parents to educate their daughters here, as well as at any similar school, and at the same time keep them free from the distractions and extravagance of towns.

TERMS

Per Session of five months, 7½, 10, or 12½ Dollars, according to advancement in English branches.

Latin and French, each, $5.

Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, $18
" " Guitar " " " $18

Board can be obtained with the Principal or in private families, at $8 per month.

For further particulars, address the Principal or the Secretary of the board of Trustees. By order of the Trustees. PEYTON A DUNN, *Secretary.*

Forestville N. C. Nov. 28th, 1851. 896—w6w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a neighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

De 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2.) 887—6w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

NOTICE.

ON Monday after Christmas, being the 29th of December next, I shall sell at the late dwelling house of James Tomlinson, deceased, some eight or ten Negroes of various ages and sizes and of both sexes. I shall also sell at the same time some 200 barrels of Corn and some 30 Blade Stacks (if not sold before) and some 4 or 5 pens of Shucks.

The Negroes will be sold on six month's credit, and the Corn and Fodder on a credit of three months, with interest from date.

There will also be hired out some twenty Negroes for twelve months.

Notes with approved security will be required in every instance. B. H. TOMLINSON, *Adm'r.*

Johnston County, Dec. 1, 1851. 897—2t.

Select Classical School,

MELLVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 14th of January, 1852.

As the number of pupils is limited, early application is requested.

The situation, 20 miles N. W. of Chapel Hill, 14 West of Hillsborough and 5 miles East of Graham, has always been considered one of the healthiest places in the State. The School enjoys the advantages of a triweekly mail.

For circulars containing the place of the School and terms, apply to the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1851. 886—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA READER, by C. H. Wiley's Esq., $1,00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears,
Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes,
Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by

J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,
No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,
Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, ct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.,

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,
OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,
FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;
FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and he surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Matsonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

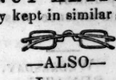
Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of **FANCY ARTICLES,** such as are usually kept in similar establishments.



—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and destch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.*

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90- 1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99-4

TAKEN UP!

And committed to the Jail of Wake County as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is Sandford, and that he belongs to John P. Andrews, of Franklin County, and was hired to Dr. Peter Foster. The boy is about 35 years old, weighs about 140 lbs., five feet eight or nine inches high, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will

North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851. NO. 15.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my

New Establishment, the

NOVELTY WORKS

IN THE

CITY OF RALEIGH,

North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,

MACHINERY,

of every description,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

in every variety,

SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS.

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person

Returning our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman*,

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

Register will copy till day.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector*.

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds.
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes.
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Bootees, do.
do Black thick and thin sole do
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametias,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advan	
Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
ncidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—tlstF.

☞ Register, Spirit of the Age, and Star, please co till first of February.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of the Subscriber from the State, WM. R. POOLE, Esq., is his authorized agent to sell any or all of his Land, lying three miles South of Raleigh, on the stage road to Fayetteville, and Mr. CRAWFORD, in the immediate neighborhood, will show the property to persons desirous of purchasing.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

Dec. 1, 1851. 10—1m.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also Mr. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to exccute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,

Adm. with Will annexed,

of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY, Structure and Statistics. Plank Roads by W. Kingsford, 50

Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman, 1,25

Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy, 2,00

North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley, 1,00

Memorials of Capt. Congar, 50

Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson, 75

History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready, 75

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville,.

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

A FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM. A

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

A T HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide

Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,

Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,

with a general assortment of shoes,

Bl'k and white Wool Hats,

75 Point and Duffle Blankets,

Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,

No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

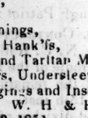
Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tlJ.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS.

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Prospectus OF THE SOUTHERNER. The undersigned proposes to publish in the Town of Tarborough, from the 1st of January, 1852, the Southerner, a Democratic, Agricultural and Miscellaneous newspaper. From the small number of Democratic papers in the State, we confidently ask the support of the party. Few political fields offer to the ready and willing workman in our cause promise of a more abundant harvest, than North Carolina. Our party are becoming, day by day, more unanimous on the subject of slavery and its incidental doctrines, which our opponents so confidently thought would destroy our organization, while many of their own party are fast becoming disatisfied with the cringing position they would have us occupy in our National Union. To encourage and perfect this unanimity of our own party, and to show to the disatisfied of our opponents that such dissatisfaction springs from a true appreciation of liberty and a correct view of patriotism, is the peculiar proper work of the press. Support, then, Democrats, as you ought and can, your party papers, throughout the State.

The Southerner will be the exponent of Edgecombe, it will advocate her principles, cherish the progressive spirit of her people, and defend her reputation and good name. As such, we hope to embody in it, by the talents of our farmers and citizens generally, the practical rules and successful experience, which have increased so much her productive industry; and thereby make it, to the citizens of other counties, a neighborly and instructive messenger.

As a village paper, we hope to make The Southerner, by the variety of its matter, interesting to all. Its columns will be open to a free and liberal discussion of all subjects—instructive and amusing.

TERMS—In advance, $2,00; otherwise, $ 50.

GEORGE HOWA D, JR.

December 13, 1851. 13—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

GROUND ALUM SALT, For sale by the Sack, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKERS'.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING &c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'52.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona*." I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

GREENSBOROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

$40,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 11th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

SECOND INSTALMENT. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Raleigh, on the 28th ultimo, it was resolved that an instalment of 20 per cent upon the stock of said Company be called for, payable on the 1st day of January next, interest to be charged if not paid within ten days thereafter—to the President, Treasurer or either of the Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor: and that interest would be be allowed on all advance payments of stock.

W. W. VASS, *Trea. & Sec.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 12—td.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

As further proof of the misrepresentation, by the Whig press, of the action and motives of the Democratic caucus at Washington, we ask attention to the following letter of Mr. Jackson, a member of Congress from Georgia, originally opposed to the compromise. It will be seen that he not only acquiesces in it, but at the proper time is willing to support a resolution expressing the "finality" of the compromise honestly executed. We cannot doubt that the whole Democratic party substantially occupies the same platform

In connection with this subject, we are pleased to see the following appeal from the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, a staunch supporter of the compromise and recently an organ of the "Union" party:

A Word to Union Democrats. We hope those Union Democrats with whom we co-operated last summer in the great struggle that was then going on, will watch with circumspection the progress of affairs. During the late canvass, we claimed to be the true, the old pannel Jackson democracy, and it behooves us now to act in such a manner as not to compromit our political integrity. We see that an effort is being made by some of our Union friends to organize a regular Union party. This is all fudge. There never will be but two great political parties in this country. As long as there was any necessity for it, we maintained that the friends of the Union should act in concert, but as the question which created a Union and Disunion party, has ceosed to exist, there is certainly no ndcessity for a regularly organized Union party.

To the Editor of the Georgian:

Washington City.

Gentlemen: The newspapers containing much animadversion upon the course pursued by the late Democratic caucus in relation to the Compromise measures, and my own humble name having been prominently used in a gazette of this city in its strictures; I consider it proper to state, through your columns, by your kind permission, that I attended that caucus solely for the purpose of aiding in the nomination of the officers of the House. I desired to vote for the nominations of Messrs. Boyd and Forney, as Speaker and as clerk—two of the most decided Compromise men in the Union; not because I approve the Compromise, (which I may never do,) but because I believed it to be the wish of the people of Georgia that they should be elected. I did not go to the caucus to vote down resolutions of any kind; and I am ready to support in my place in the House of Representatives, a resolution expressing the "finality" of the Compromise honestly executed. I had no objection to the terms or spirit of the resolution offered by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, in the Democratic meeting—was willing to vote for it, then, and am so now. But I believed, with a considerable majority of the members convened, that it would be better to take no action upon it, confining attention to the approaching organization of the House, and leaving to the Baltimore Convention the expression of opinion of the National Democratic Party. I do not doubt that the Convention will, almost with unanimity, sustain the Compromise, and present candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in whose favor the Southern people may safely cast their suffrages.

In reference to the will of Georgia, I expect to give no vote, during the time I may remain here, conflicting, in any degree, with the Compromise laws. I wish them to be faithfully observed, and their merits fully tested; and no citizen will rejoice more than myself if all the good shall result from them which the people of Georgia anticipate.

Repectfully, your fellow-citizen,

JOSEPH W. JACKSON.

South Western Frontier. We were premature in our conclusion like our contemporaries generally when we inferred an end of the revolution in Northern Mexico from the ridiculous proceedings of Carvajal during his advance upon, his attack of, and inglorious retreat from Matamoras. That a place so insignificant should be able to stand an investment in its present posture of defence from even an invading force so small as that under the direction and control of Carvajal is somewhat surprising. and argues little either for the skill or valor of the assailants who retreated after a nine day's siege of the place having (to borrow the modest eulogies of their friends) performed prodigies of valor, without the loss of a man!

The Americans who formed an important constituent of the insurgent or revolutionary force felt greatly indignant at the mortifying failure of their expedition of Avalos who commanded the Mexican regular soldiers in Matamoras, it will be no matter of surprise if they should at an early day, again muster in greater force, and, under a more determined leader, test the powers of resistance of the place so recently witness of their discomfiture.

Our advices from the theatre of disturbance and from parties having access to the best sources of information, lead us to believe that unless the Mexican government can greatly augment its military strength in its northern departments, it will not be able to maintain itself there until the spring, if indeed so long. The activity of the partisans of the revolution on both sides of the Rio Grande; the facility with which recruits are obtained to fill the ranks of the revolutionists; and the dislike entertained by all the frontier settlers to the Mexican authorities and rule, give evidence conclusive that the embers of dissatisfaction will be long kept alive, however smouldering or lifeless they may appear at the present moment.

Any new attempt to expel the federal troops from Northern Mexico—and that a most determined one will be made soon, we have no doubt—will be accompanied by circumstances entirely different from anything laid down in the plans and pronunciamentos of Carvajal; for the directors and their instruments in future movements will conduct the war with the declared object of dismembering Mexico, and prosecute it in the manner they may deem most effectual to that end. Heretofore the insurrectionary proceedings appeared more like smuggling forays, or custom-house outbreaks, than organized hostility to the government of Mexico; but a very great change is, we are advised, at hand, and new manifestoes will soon appear, to be sustained in their promises by a large force, raised within the territory of the United States, and composed of material not unfamiliar with war or its requirements.

If our information be not exaggerated, or communicated by over sanguine authority, the force now actually ready to take the field is, in our opinion, competent to the expulsion or capture of all the regular army of Mexico in her Northern provinces.

We do not pretend to speculate upon the effects of these contemplated movements upon the domestic affairs of those States, nor the consequences to us nationally of the dismemberment of our feeble neighbor; but that the day is not remote when these questions will come with embarrassing importance before Congress, we think, cannot be denied, and the people may as well at once familiarize themselves with the matter. *New Orleans True Delta.*

That pattern of *politesse*, and model of dignity, the National Intelligencer, in its issue of yesterday, talks of Kossuth as the "*Governor of the Huns*," and "*successor of Attila*"—its sympathy with foreign despots overcoming its habitual prudence. Now, since both Houses of Congress, at the recommendation of the President and Secretary of State, have joined in a welcome to the exile, it ill becomes such a stickler for authority as the antiquated organ, "*Our Grandmother's Review—the British*," to vilify and abuse him, whatever its secret feelings of spite may be.

He is entitled to common courtesy, at least, if not to all he claims, on which latter points our views have been too freely expressed to be mistaken or misrepresented. *Southern Press.*

Judge Strange's Agricultural Address. On Wednesday last, the first Annual Address was delivered before the Agricultural Society of Cumberland county, by Hon. Robert Strange. We were not present on the occasion, being out of town, but we are informed that the Address was replete with valuable suggestions, and in all respects worthy of its distinguished author. It is a matter of general regret that on account of no sufficient notice having been given, the audience was somewhat thin. Had the public been duly notified, they would doubless have availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing one whose knowledge, both of the theory and practice of agriculture, qualifies him to enlighten the public on that subject. *Carolinian.*

Mr. Wiley's Reader, we learn, has received the favorable notice of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools for the County of Rockingham. The Board have under consideration measures for supplying the children of the county with the Reader as a common school book. *Greensboro' Pat.*

Kossuth at the Municipal Banquet in New York. The pressure upon our columns at this time—almost unprecedented so early a period of the session—compels us to omit in this day's paper the publication of the speech of the illustrious Hungarian upon the occasion of the banquet in his honor, given by the municipal authorities in New York.

The great oration will be universally read, and cannot fail to produce a profound and permanent impression on the public mind. Without undertaking, after the very cursory perusal which we have been able as yet to give it, to concur in all its conclusions and suggestions, we cannot refrain from expressing strongly our admiration, and even our astonishment, at the vast and various ability which it exhibits. Besides argumentation and rhetorical power of a very rare and high order, the speech displays a familiarity with the history and policy of our government which, under the circumstances, is little less than marvellous. It is characterized throughout by a spirit thoroughly practical; and it sets forth, in an attitude and light at once most original and imposing, all the great ideas and principles to which the life of its author has hitherto been, and is hereafter to be, consecrated.

The effect of the speech upon the numerous and highly respectable company which listened to it appears to have been quite as remarkable as is its character. The orator was throughout cheered and applauded to the echo; and when, at the conclusion of the address, a member of the city council proposed that the three practical suggestions which it contained as to the action of the government of the United States should stand as the resolutions of that meeting, the vote was carried with unanimous acclamations.

This was more than an oratorical triumph; though, considering the character of Kossuth's propositions, it was in that sense alone almost unprecedented in this country before such an auditory. Such a vote was the declaration of that intelligent assemblage that the coming of Kossuth to our shores was a political event, and that both his invitation and his reception have a political significance.

It is now, as we conceive, altogether too late to deny either of these propositions. The action which has been taken in one branch of Congress upon the subject will likewise, beyond question, both here and elsewhere, receive a similar interpretation. The action which we may anticipate in the House of Representatives will also be regarded as of the same character. Nor can any doubt be entertained at this time that such action will, in its whole significance, be loudly and generally approved by the people and by the public press. Here and elsewhere our government and our people will be regardeded as joining in the manifestation of their cordial approval of the Hungarian cause, and of their stern and unhesitating condemnation of that absolutist policy by which, for the time, that cause has been broken down.

Beyond this point, nothing which our government at this time will do or demonstrate is, as we conclude, to proceed; and up to this point, we hold it to be clear that our people and our government, both in respect of principle and policy, are assuredly in the right. It is proper in itself, and fit upon this occasion, that our country should go thus far. As a nation, we oppose *our nation l opinion*, in high and solemn forms of expression, to the bayonets of Russian intervention. It is a moral and not a material power—yet, as we believe, not the less mighty in its ultimate consequences because it is not material. *Wash. Union.*

Excitement in France. The expected *coup de'tat* still hangs, like the sword of Damocles, suspended over Paris. The President and the Assembly are at open war, and a terrible explosion may be one of stirring events of the day. It will be remembered that the Assembly were defeated on the propositon of the questators to give an army to the Assembly, to protect the Legislative power against the encroachments of the Executive. This defeat, according to a semi-official article in the Constitutionel, was effected by the vote of the "Mountain" (ultra Republicans) who "smelt a rat," and saw in the movement a "white (legitimist) dictatorship," at the very moment when preparations were made to impeach Gen. St. Armand, (the Minister of War,) and when "some impatient conspirators exclaimed, behind the ministerial benches, "Arrest them all! all of them! whilst they are here!"

Excited by its defeat on this question, the Assembly have brought forward a bill "on the responsibility of the President of the Republic," in which all sorts of pains and penalties are laid down against his re-election. The N. Y. Herald's correspondent says that Louis Napoleon, determined to resist the Assembly to the last, held a council of war in his private apartments on Saturday. On Monday, the extraordinary article of the Constitutionnel, signed by Cassagnac appeared. The article, which was sanctioned by Louis Napoleon, was a most violent attack upon the Assembly, was expected to be followed by the arrest of those members most hostile to the President. It goes to confirm the impression that, had the vote, on the proposition stated above, been favorable to the questors, Louis Napoleon would have struck the long impending blow on the same Thursday, November, 25th.

"We were," says the article, "within a hair's breadth of civil war on Monday last. An attempt would have been made by the Assembly to seize upon the person of Louis Napoleon; but the assailants would have been received with musket shots, or better. The vote prevented bloodshed."

But the passage which has given most offence to the Assembly, is the concluding one:

"The firm and determined hand of justice is constantly suspended within an inch of their (the members of the Assembly) collar! The proof that they are not dangerous is that they have not yet been shipped off!"—id. est. seized, put in irons, and transported to a penal settlement.

A complete panic took place at the Bourse. The rentes fell one per cent immediately.

In the Assembly, M. Creton (the Orleanist) brought forward interpollations respecting the article in the Constitutionnel. In his speech he called Granier de Cassagnac "a wretched scribbler." M. Daniel, the Minister of Justice, made an evasive reply. M. Therigny, the Minister of the Interior, denied the existence of a plot; and after some pooh poohing, the matter was dropped.

On Tuesday morning, Cassagnac sent a challenge to Creton for having called him "*un miserable folliculaire.*" Creton declined receiving the message, on the ground that his would-be opponent was entirely beneath his notice. Cassagnac has published his challenge, and placarded Creton as a coward.

In view of the threatened explosion of the turbulent elements of France—whose reverberations must make themselves felt all over Europe, it especially behooves the United States to be cautious how they entangle themselves with European affairs at the present moment. *Rich. Enq.*

Later from California New York, Dec. 19. The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan, arrived here this morning, with dates to the 16th November. She brings 300 passengers, seventy-five thousand dollars in gold on freight, and six hundred thousand dollars in gold in the hands of passengers. She left San Juan on the 19th November, and touched at Havana, landing there 120 passengers, and about two hundred thousand dollars in gold from California, destined for Charleston and New Orleans. She took on board the passengers brought by the Gold Hunter to San Juan. The latter steamer left San Francisco two days later than the mail steamer Southerner, which had on board 600 passengers, and a million six hundred thousand dollars in gold besides large sums in the hands of passengers. The Daniel Webster left Havana on the 14th instant, at noon, leaving in port the steamers Philadelphia and Isabel, and the U. S. sloop Decatur.

Sheriff Ruchan had been shot at the Sonorian camp, near Sacramento, by a party consisting chiefly of Mexican marauders. The Vigilance committee were active in the matter and made some arrests. Several other murders had been committed in the neighborhoods of Sacramento and Marysville by Mexicans.

The markets of California were steady, and the news generally was unimportant.

More Hogs. The Mountain Banner of the 16th instant says: "Three or four droves of hogs have passed through here during the last few days. Every drove that has been along for the last month has been the *last*—positively no more behind. The price is $5 50 per cwt., gross."

A large number of hogs might be sold here at the above rates, Many of our citizens are yet unsupplied, and have resolved they will not purchase at the exhorbitant rates heretofore demanded by drovers. *Salisbury Watchman.*

For the Standard.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

Mr. Editor:—So much cause of congratulation do I feel at the gratifying results developed by the late message of the President of the United States, in relation to the salutary operations of the Democratic tariff of 1846, I can not willingly permit the occasion to pass without calling particular attention to this matter in a formal communication, to be given to your readers, if you should think it matter of sufficient interest.

What more gratifying results could the most sanguine advocates of this measure have expected than are developed by its operations, as exhibited in the message of President Fillmore? What greater national prosperity could have been looked for as the legitimate consequences of this truly national, and not sectional, measure? Look at the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests all prosperous, and advancing with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of our country, under the auspices of the tariff of '46. We have truly cause of congratulation. How humiliating must be the feelings of those who have kept up a continued opposition to this measure since its first adoption. But it seems that, though their pride is, and must be, much humbled, they can not abandon their old errors. They have not the manliness to confess that they were mistaken, but continue to advance their old refuted arguments, as though time had not proved their utter futility, which plainly and conclusively shows, to my mind, that there is an ulterior design in all this, viz: the advancement of the doctrines of consolidation.

Before any trial of the present system had been fully made, it was urged that the revenue arising from it would prove inadequate for the support of Government. But, under Democratic auspices, it sufficed, in the very commencement, to support the Government, and maintain successfully its credit during a protracted hostile foreign war. And during this time the country was remarkably prosperous, from Maine to Texas. This, it would seem, ought to have been sufficient to have quelled opposition until a turn had actually taken place. But, oh no, they could not give it up so easily. Their opposition about this time received, I think I may confidently say, a fresh impetus. By misrepresentations of their real designs, they succeeded in getting a Whig Administration installed into office at Washington. Fortunately for the country, however, they had to encounter a Democratic Congress, which has served to act as a check upon their extravagance during their entire reign over the spoils. They were not intimidated at this, however. The first message of their President hurled his blunted arrows at the tariff of '46. Not finding matter of fact sufficient to justify the recommendation of a repeal, this new Administration took the ground that the country owed its prosperity, not to the operations of the tariff, even in the smallest degree, but to the great demand for our breadstuffs in European markets, growing out of the famine that prevailed across the waters. This, it was contended, encouraged trade, and caused the revenue to be unusually large. This state of things, it was asserted, would not continue. In this manner they made out an estimate of the great falling off of revenue that was to follow. And, by ferretting out various new objects for immense appropriations, so as to raise the expenditures greatly above the estimated revenue, they thought they had made out the case favorable for a change. But, with deference be it said, no one thought so but themselves. Well, then, said they, if we can not justify a repeal, we can at least show that there ought to be a modification; for it is so much easier for a man to deliver a false valuation of goods, without detection, than it is for him to misrepresent the quantity. Fraud, said they, can be practised on our Government so much more successfully under a system of ad valorem duties than under a system of specific duties, you ought at least to adopt the latter where you can. No one saw this but the loom protectors, and therefore their entreaties were unavailing.

Again: It was urged, and Mr. Fillmore seems to entertain the same notion still, that our imports, under a tariff so liberal, would so far exceed our exports, as to give the balance of trade against us, and thus impoverish us. The facts in the message, however, are conclusive as to this point, notwithstanding the theory. By reference to this document, I find that our imports for the last fiscal year were, in round numbers, $215,000,000. For the same year, our exports were $217,000,000. And of this 217 millions nine were of goods re-exported, which shows that if we had been sufficiently industrious to have produced all we could sell, and not so adventurous as to import what we could not find a market for here, it would have stood 215 minus 9, equal to 206 against the 217. This would have left eleven millions in our favor, which, I think, does not look much like impoverishing us, and Mr. Fillmore stumbled over it as lightly as possible. This matter of fact staring the President in the face, the old idea of breadstuffs strikes him, and he seems to think that he has much cause of consolation in the idea that the exports of breadstuffs have fallen from 68 millions in 1847, to 26 millions in 1850. But may we not attribute this falling off in this particular article to the demand at home rather than to any extraneous cause? All this, however, fails to justify the theory of the message. For the document shows that, although there has been a falling off, since 1847, in the single article of breadstuffs, yet we have an increase in "the value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year," of 43 millions. So that it may be seen what we lose in one thing we gain in others, which is all right. Otherwise, the particular section that enjoyed the peculiar advantages all the time might grow too fat to think themselves only equals with the other sections. Let us take the thing by turns, and then we are prepared to see our mutual dependence on each other. But the President thinks even this increase of forty millions is owing to temporary causes, which are now passing away, and thus he indulges himself in fears. Well, I think as long as the facts sustain the tariff of '46 so well, we had better not try another in consequence of groundless fears. So give up your fears, Mr. President, and with them will go your errors in relation to the tariff. The principles of the tariff of '46 have proved themselves, and must remain permanent, which is gratifying to

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

A word in reply to "*Vox Legis*," in the last Register. He undertakes to question my authorities, and he himself falls into several errors. He says Judge Chase did not preside at the trial of Fries for Treason. He was committed at the first trial, but Judges Iredell and Peters granted him a new trial—3 v. Dallas 315. After this, in May, 1800, Judge Chase is reported to have charged the jury—"it was the duty of the Court in that and in all criminal cases, to state to the jury their opinion of the law arising on the facts; but the jury were to decide on that and *all criminal cases both the law and the facts*, on their consideration of the whole case."—Chases' trial by Evans, App. 12—45. So in reference to his English authority. He says Judge Best in the case of Levi vs. Milne, charged the jury that they were to take the law from the Court, and as they found against the charge of the Court, a new trial was granted. This is true, but that was a *civil* suit, and what the Judge said about criminal trials was a mere *dictum*, which he had afterwards to qualify. On the motion for a new trial he said, "with regard to criminal cases, if a jury found for the defendant even against law, *a new trial could not be granted*; but if they found against the defendant and against law, a new trial might be granted."—13, E. C. R.—396.

The case of Sir Francis Burdett, was a criminal prosecution, in which the same Judge Best presided. On the motion for a new trial on the point of the right of the jury to decide the law, he says he said to the jury, "I am of opinion it is a libel—I however added that they (the jury) were to decide *whether they would adopt my opinion*." Thus most clearly conceding the point of the jury's right to decide for themselves. The Chief Justice Abbott says, "The jury are at liberty to exercise their own judgment upon the whole matter in issue."—6, E. C. R. 395. This is now the well settled law in England, that the jury have the right to pass upon the whole matter in issue. Why say the Judge has the exclusive right to declare the law, yet the jury may follow the Court at their option? It is an absurdity. It is the *duty* of the Judge to state what he thinks to be the law, but the jury, with all due respect for the Judge, have the right to decide the law, and there is no appeal from their decision, and so may it ever be. V. P.

"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better hoped to see the day when every peasant would be able to *eat* bacon."

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851.

THE ENSUING CAMPAIGN.

We copy the following remarks from a late number of the Wilmington Journal:

"The next Presidency, &c. The only thing the Democrats have to fear in the coming campaign, is hasty action. The party is in the majority everywhere, its distinctive political principles are embodied in laws, and the country is prosperous. The people have endorsed these laws by returning an immense majority of Democrats to Congress, and electing Democratic Governors in nearly all the States. The fugitive-slave law, the only redeeming feature of the sectional adjustment, was passed by the assistance of Northern Democrats, and all of them so voting, who offered for re-election, have been sent back again, whereas of the *three* Whigs, only *one* is in the present Congress. In fact the party is domirant throughout, and yet in this very undisputed dominance lies its chiefest danger. The necessity for caution and concert, for union and harmony, is not so strongly felt as it should be, and we find in advance even of the calling of a National Convention, attempts made to commit the party to some separate wing or section, or to advance the personal interests of some prominent aspirant at the risk of embarrassing the future action of the National Convention when it does assemble. Our wiley opponents see and appreciate this. They declare no principles, but plant themselves upon the compromise as a platform, and some wish the Democrats to do the same. The Democrats passed all of the compromise that is valuable, and consequently will not see it disturbed, but certainly they are not going to elevate a mere series of measures, passed avowedly from reasons of expediency, and not pretended to be perfect, into the dignity of a platform of principles for a great party. We had and still have an idea that the action of the Democratic party should be founded on something more permanent and abiding than mere measures of Legislative expediency.

We notice that our Whig friends are moving around us, and the Herald of this morning contains a call for a meeting of that party to be held here on Tuesday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, and we presume "for other purposes," as the omnibus bills have it. The Democrats so far have made no movement, and we think rightly. If well established party usage did not do it, Governor Reid's own merits would point him out as our next candidate for Governor. We do not know whether he would consent to become again a candidate, but we have heard nothing to the contrary. On this score we have no need for premature action. We could not fix the matter better.

In regard to a National Convention, if there be one at all, as we believe there will be, and if the Democrats of this State be represented in it, as we believe they will be, that Convention will assemble in pursuance of a call by the National Democratic Committee, issued after consultation with the Democratic members of Congress. It will be time enough to appoint delegates when the meeting of the Convention, together with the time and place have been decided on. What say our brethren of the Democratic press? We would like to hear from our friends of the Standard, Carolinian, Patriot, and others.

It will be remembered, that when in 1840 and '48, the Whigs succeeded in electing good but weak old men to the Presidency, the country was Democratic, and we were beaten by our own want of harmony. Let us avoid this in '52. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of North Carolina, and we should like to see him nominated, but we will make no pledges save to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, provided the platform of that Convention agrees with us, and the nominee plants himself unreservedly upon it."

We have no doubt, in the first place, that there will be a National Convention, held at Baltimore, as heretofore; and in the second place, we take it for granted that the Democrats of this State will be represented therein. The time for holding this Convention will be designated at an early day, by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the last Convention. The Convention which nominated General Cass was held in May; and we think it probable, from what we have heard, that the next Convention will be called for the same month, in 1852. The custom in this State has been, for the Congressional Districts to appoint each a Delegate, and for the State Convention to appoint two for the State at large. This gives the State the number of votes in Convenvention which she has in the Electoral College; and this rule is observed by all the States, no State being entitled to more votes in Convention than she has in the final act of voting for President and Vice President.

As the Journal well observes, there is no occasion for haste in this matter. Democratic measures are now the laws of the land—we have all the Governors of the States but two or three, and a large majority in both branches of Congress. The government of this vast and glorious country is already substantially in the hands of the Democratic Republicans; is owing to temporary causes, which are now passing away, and thus he indulges himself in fears. Well, I think as long as the facts sustain the tariff of '46 so well, we had better not try another in consequence of groundless fears. So give up your fears, Mr. President, and with them will go your errors in relation to the tariff. The principles of the tariff of '46 have proved themselves, and must remain permanent, which is gratifying to

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

A word in reply to "*Vox Legis*," in the last Register. He undertakes to question my authorities, and he himself falls into several errors. He says Judge Chase did not preside at the trial of Fries for Treason. He was committed at the first trial, but Judges Iredell and Peters granted him a new trial—3 v. Dallas 315. After this, in May, 1800, Judge Chase is reported to have charged the jury—"it was the duty of the Court in that and in all criminal cases, to state to the jury their opinion of the law arising on the facts; but the jury were to decide on that and *all criminal cases both the law and the facts*, on their consideration of the whole case."—Chases' trial by Evans, App. 12—45. So in reference to his English authority. He says Judge Best in the case of Levi vs. Milne, charged the jury that they were to take the law from the Court, and as they found against the charge of the Court, a new trial was granted. This is true, but that was a *civil* suit, and what the Judge said about criminal trials was a mere *dictum*, which he had afterwards to qualify. On the motion for a new trial he said, "with regard to criminal cases, if a jury found for the defendant even against law, *a new trial could not be granted*; but if they found against the defendant and against law, a new trial might be granted."—13, E. C. R.—396.

The case of Sir Francis Burdett, was a criminal prosecution, in which the same Judge Best presided. On the motion for a new trial on the point of the right of the jury to decide the law, he says he said to the jury, "I am of opinion it is a libel—I however added that they (the jury) were to decide *whether they would adopt my opinion*." Thus most clearly conceding the point of the jury's right to decide for themselves. The Chief Justice Abbott says, "The jury are at liberty to exercise their own judgment upon the whole matter in issue."—6, E. C. R. 395. This is now the well settled law in England, that the jury have the right to pass upon the whole matter in issue. Why say the Judge has the exclusive right to declare the law, yet the jury may follow the Court at their option? It is an absurdity. It is the *duty* of the Judge to state what he thinks to be the law, but the jury, with all due respect for the Judge, have the right to decide the law, and there is no appeal from their decision, and so may it ever be. V. P.

"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better hoped to see the day when every peasant would be able to *eat* bacon."

DEATH OF MR. BUMPASS.

We record, with deep regret, the death of the Rev. S. D. Bumpass, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Salisbury, on the 11th instant, whither he had gone to attend the Conference. His own paper, the Weekly Message, announcing his death, says:

"Brother Bumpass was a man of acute mind. He was a laborious student. He sought to cultivate his intellect to its highest capacity. He was a theologian—a clear, discriminating, original, and impressive preacher. He had few equals in successful pastoral labor. He had the simplicity of a little child. He was a warm-hearted friend. He loved his ministerial brethren ardently. He was ready for every good work. The education of ministers and ministers' children lay near his heart. Greensborough Female College has lost one of its best friends and most efficient trustees. We all have lost: but he has gained.

He died on the 11th instant, in the 43d year of his age—was buried on the 13th. On the morning of Sunday the 16th, the Rev. James Jameison preached an instructive sermon on the melancholy occasion, in the Methodist Church in Greensborough, and the subject was made further profitable by an impressive discourse at night from the Rev. S. M. Frost."

The above does but simple justice to the deceased. We knew him for many years, and we always regarded him as one of the best and purest of men. He has gone to his reward.

The Message thus speaks of the heavy calamity which has befallen his wife:

"Her health is delicate. When the ministers returned from Conference and she learned the extreme illness of her husband, she was prevented from going to him by the sickness of one of her children. While watching in feebleness by her sinking child, the intelligence from Salisbury became more and more distressing. At last the little boy died, and as friends carried him from the house to the grave yard, she commenced her melancholy journey to her dying husband. The tidings on the road gave her no comfort. When she reached the bedside of her best earthly friend he did not recognise her. For only a brief space before he died, was he sufficiently rational to converse, and then his strength failed him. She made a melancholy return to her habitation, and while standing beside the open grave of her husband, she saw, for the first time, the grave of her boy, and left this profoundly depressing scene to minister to the wants of a very sick little daughter. It has seldom been our lot to be witness of such complicated distress, and we have never seen more triumphant grace than the Holy Spirit has imparted to our sister. These are her first afflictions, and yet, delicate woman as she is, she bears them with heroic fortitude. Let the prayers of the Church be made for her."

The Weekly Message, established a short time since by Mr. Bumpass, will be continued.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We copy the following in relation to additional contracts on the North-Carolina Rail Road, from the last Greensborough Patriot:

"Additional Contracts. Agreeably to advertisement of the N. C. Railroad, the masonry of the Bridges on the route of the Railroad, and the grading and masonry of the remaining sections, were let to contract on the 15th inst.

On the second division of the road, we learn that the masonry of the bridge across Crabtree was taken by Dabney Cosby, of Raleigh; that of the two across Eno, by David Bissett, of Petersburg; over Back Creek and Haw River, by Gen. B. Trollinger. On the third division, the bridge over Deep river was taken by Jesse Shelly, of Guilford. On the fourth division, the masonry of the Yadkin Bridge, that of Caudle Creek and Rocky river, was taken by Wm. Murdoch, (who has been engaged, we believe, in the execution of similar contracts on the S. C., and Charlotte Road;) and that of Irish Buffalo was taken by Thomas Carroll. Several other bridges, of less cost and importance, taken by the contractors for grading in the several sections where they occur.

We understand that contracts for the balance of the grading, on the whole route, have been made. John C. McRae, (late Principal Assistant Engineer on the 2d division,) has taken the contract on the whole remainder of the 1st division, from Goldsboro' to Mrs Bett's 6¼ miles this side of Raleigh, and we learn is preparing to start a large force to work by the opening of the Spring."

SURVEY OF NEUSE RIVER.

We learn that the survey of Neuse River, under the direction of W. B. Thompson, Esq., Engineer, has been completed, and that the result will be reported to the Governor at the earliest practicable moment.

We learn that the point at which the survey was begun, was about 15 miles above Newbern; thence to Kinston the distance is 33 miles, and the total rise 15½ feet; from place of beginning to White Hall District, 58½ miles, total rise 33½ feet; from place of beginning to Waynesborough District, 81½ miles, total rise 48½ feet; from beginning to Smithfield, 139 miles, total rise 101½ fee'; from beginning to Watson's Mill, 150 miles, total rise 136 feet.

We are gratified to learn that the prospect is a good one for rendering the river navigable for boats of 80 to 100 tons, for nearly the whole if not the entire distance.

We have received (from the Register office) a copy of a "Thanksgiving Discourse" delivered in this City on the 27th of last month by the Rev. Drury Lacy, of the Presbyterian Church. We had the pleasure of hearing this Discourse. It is calculated to add to the reputation of its author. We regret we cannot find room for extracts from it.

We have also received (from the Star office) a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Grand Union Daughters of Temperance, held in this City in 1850 and 1851.

The last Salem Press says: "E. L. Winslow, Esq., President of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, was on a visit to this place last week. We learn that the amount to be made up along the line at this end of the route, will doubtless be subscribed in a short time, when the work will go on and be extended to this place."

KOSSUTH.

The banquet given by the New York Editors to Kossuth, on the night of the 15th instant, is said to have been a magnificent affair. Kossuth spoke with his usual eloquence, confining himself mainly to the Press and to the condition of Hungary. We shall give extracts from his speech hereafter. Letters were read from Daniel Webster, John J. Crittenden, and others. The Hon. George Bancroft was present, and spoke.

We copy as follows from the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last:

"We publish to-day, entire, Kossuth's splendid speech delivered at the magnificent dinner given to him by the Press of New York. We have been more pleased with it than with any of his efforts. It renders noble tribute to the American press and its perfect freedom, and depicts, in the most graphic and lifelike colors, the oppressions and mischiefs of the European censorship over the Press. The whole speech is marked by a noble spirit, rich thought, statesmanlike views, and it abounds with copious and valuable information upon the great question of human right, whose battle is soon to be fought in Europe. Kossuth pours out a torrent of burning sarcasm upon the 'Corporal's Guard' of the American press, which have espoused the cause of Austria and have villified the Republican aspirations of Hungary.—Upon this point much light is shed by the remarks of Mr. Charles L. Brace, the young American who was imprisoned by the myrmidons of Austria, and has just returned. In reply to a toast, he said:

'I have travelled over Europe for some time, and I can truly say, that I know no people so ripe for a Republic as that of Hungary. I was last summer in a Hungarian village, inhabited by peasants. I asked them who appointed their clergymen, their aldermen, their judges, and other municipal officers? They answered, they themselves. They had also elected by themselves a Legislature in each *Comitat*, answering to our States. This shows how ready Hungary is to become a Republic. I have heard here in America, for it has not obtained currency on the continent of Europe, an absurd accusation against Kossuth, on account of alleged aristocratic tendencies. This is a sort of thing never heard of at Vienna.—There I well remember hearing an officer's lady say, she would like to see Kossuth's throat cut, he was such a low Red Republican. This whole story of aristocratic tendencies, either in Kossuth or the Hungarian revolution, is the perfection of absurdity. That nation is now ready for another revolution. There are men enough there, the country is unanimous, and this I know from having gone through it from one end to the other, mostly on foot, so that I came into intimate contact with the body of the people. I know the state of public feeling among them. They are burning for the signal, and inspired by the deepest faith in Kossuth. All they want is arms. Give them only arms and they will be ready to wage another contest, more mighty and desperate than the last, and wage it, I hope, with aid and better success.'

M. Pulsky remarked: The Hungarian aristocracy has been mentioned. Our aristocracy claim but one privilege—to make the greatest sacrifices for the people; to be the first on the battle-field and the first on the scaffold. (Cheers.)

The friends of Hungarian Independence are making organized efforts in New York. At a meeting, over which George Bancroft presided and S. J. Raymond acted as Secretary, a Finance Committee of seven was appointed to receive, take charge of, and pay over to Governor Kossuth, any fund that might come into their hands for that purpose. That committee consists of the following influential gentlemen: George Newbold, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Shepherd Knapp, Robert Emmett, Stewart Brown, John J. Palmer.

An Executive Committee of sixty, Simeon Draper at its head, was also appointed. A resolution was adopted, urging meetings throughout the Union, to organize committees for extending pecuniary aid to the patriots of Hungary."

Kossuth was expected to reach Washington at the end of the present week.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNT!

We regret to find the following in the last Weldon Patriot:

"Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Bridge across Roanoke in Ashes! This morning about 8 o'clock, the bridge across Roanoke, known as the "Weldon Toll Bridge," and a part of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, and in little more than an hour, the whole bridge, upwards of 600 yards long, was burned to the water's edge.

This is truly a misfortune. The Company had but recently repaired the bridge at a very heavy expense, so that their train of cars could cross, and were in a fair way to realize the highest hopes of her friends. But alas! nothing now remains of that mighty structure, save the rock pillars, to tell of its having ever existed.

This was one among the largest bridges in the United States, and the original cost of its construction exceeded $100,000. We have not been able to learn whether an insurance had been effected on it: we fear, however, there was none.

How the bridge caught on fire we have not been able to learn. It is supposed that the train which passed over about 7 o'clock this morning, set fire to some rotten timbers which were very dry and chaffy, which lay under the bridge, and from which the bridge itself took fire."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Fitch asked the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives, on the 15th instant, to introduce a Resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, on the 3d of January, 1848, the House of Representatives of the United States declared that the then existing war with Mexico was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally began by the President of the United States, which declaration, if uncontradicted, may hereafter lead to erroneous opinions of the cause of that war, and the views and motives of those engaged in its active participation: *therefore*,

"*Resolved*, That said declaration was a libel against our country's cause, a stigma upon the memory of the dead of that war, and a reproach upon the living who fought its battles; that it was unfounded in fact, and expressed not the opinion of the people of the United States, but that only of an accidental majority of Congress."

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected.

Mr. Fitch moved the suspension of the rules for the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, demanded the yeas and nays on that motion, which were ordered; and the rules were not suspended—yeas 103, nays 54—two-thirds being necessary.

Hogs. A friend at Mount Airy, (says the Greensborough Patriot,) Surry county, writes under date of Dec. 13th:—

"There have 10,756 hogs passed this place, bound for the North Carolina Market, within the last month, and there are several large droves yet to pass. So, if the citizens of Guilford and the adjoining counties have had any apprehensions of starving for the want of pork, just tell them to keep in good spirits; for after the droves are all passed, we have some amongst us larger and finer than any that have been driven past; and what is better than all, they are of our own raising. But you will hear more of them when they are killed."

Kossuth and the Catholics. From an article in the Dublin Nation, written by George Fuller, a Catholic, it appears that thirteen out of the eighteen Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary addressed a memorial to the King, in 1848, favoring the cause of Kossuth. The five Bishops who did not sign the address, were detained from the convention by circumstances beyond their control. Kossuth, be it remembered, is a Protestant.

Mr. Clay. There is a rumor in Washington to the effect that Mr. Clay has resigned or will resign his seat in the Senate, owing to his continued ill health. Dr. Jackson has examined his lungs, and reports that they are not affected. Repose and care will, it is hoped, restore him.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, is to visit Jackson, Miss., shortly, and will address the Democratic State Convention on the 8th January.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.

The following message was received in the Senate on Wednesday last, from the President of the United States, in reply to the Resolution calling for information about the firing into the steamer Prometheus by a British vessel on the Mosquito coast:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of the Senate, adopted upon the 12th inst., in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any information he may have received, respecting the firing into of the American steamship *Prometheus*, by a British vessel-of-war, in November last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast; and, also, what measures had been taken by the Executive to ascertain the state of the facts, and vindicate the honor of the country.

In answer to this request, I submit to the Senate the accompanying extracts from a communication addressed to the Department of State, by Joseph L. White, as Counsel of the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, dated the 2d inst. This communication is the principal source of the information received by the Executive in relation to the subject alluded to, and is presumed to be essentially correct in its statements of the facts. Upon receiving this communication, instructions, such as the occasion seemed to demand, were immediately despatched to the Minister of the United States in London. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the return of any answer to this dispatch; and, in my judgment, it would, at the present moment, be inconsistent with the public interests to communicate those instructions. A communication, however, of all the correspondence will be made to the Senate at the earliest moment at which a proper regard to the puulic interest will permit.

At the same time instructions were given to Commodore Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, a copy of which, so far as they relate to the *Prometheus*, is herewith transmitted to the Senate.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1851."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 3, 1851.

SIR: The President has learned that an English brig of war, the *Express*, lying in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, has recently fired upon the American steamer *Prometheus*, while in the act of departure from that harbor, and compelled her to pay certain demands, alleged to be port charges, and claimed by persons professing to act under the authority of the local government. The particulars of the affair will be found in a letter to the agent of the *Prometheus*, already published in the newspapers of New York, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Whatever may have been the merits of the question between the Captain of the *Prometheus* and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no right in the Government or vessels of Great Britain to exercise any police or supervision over American merchant vessels, in Nicaragua or elsewhere, out of the British dominions. On the contrary, the first article of the convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, relative to Nicaragua, signed April the 19th, 1850, of which a copy is also enclosed expres sly excludes each of the contracting parties from assuming or exercising dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. You will therefore, as soon as the *Saranac* shall be in all respects ready for sea, proceed in her to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose of affording protection to American commerce and interests on that coast, against any such interference for the future; and on your arrival there you will notify the officer in command of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in that harbor, or on that coast, of the object of your visit. At the same time you will assure the local authorities of the port that the United States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper port-duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most friendly relations with the Government of Central America, and will faithfully maintain on their part the stipulations of the treaty already referred to. * *

I am very respectfully,
your obedients ervant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

To Commodore F. A. PARKER,
Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Pensacola."

DEATH OF THE HON. JOEL R. POINSETT. It is with deep and sincere regret that we announce the death of this eminent citizen and retired statesman, in the 73d year of his age. A private letter, received in this city, states that he died at Stateburg, on the 12th inst. Mr. Poinsett was born in this city, on the 2d March, 1779. He received a liberal, although not a collegiate education, and in early life improved his mind by an extensive course of travel in Europe, Asia, and South America. In maturer years, he bore an important and conspicuous part in the political affairs of both our State and nation. He represented Charleston, with great ability, both in the State Legislature and in Congress. At the close of his Congressional career, he served as U. S. Minister to Mexico, and in that capacity, not only ably maintained the interests of the republic, but on a memorable occasion so boldly upheld our national flag, in the Mexican capital, that the art of painting has perpetrated the incident. He was the acknowledged leader of the Union party in the great nullification struggle in our State, and wielded his influence with wisdom, and in a conservative spirit. During Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, he was called to preside over the war department, and so administered its affairs as to command general approbation; and, while Secretary of War, took a leading part in founding the National Institute, at Washington. The residue of his useful life was passed in elegant retirement, during which, however, his pen continued to the last to yield its contributions to the literature and the politics of his country, showing the unabated vigor of his intellect, and his patriotic interest in the welfare of his country. Full of years and full of honors, he has been gathered to his fathers; and his country will embalm his memory.

Chas. Courier.

KOSSUTH AND VARIOUS DEPUTATIONS. Kossuth remained in his room on Friday, seeking rest, of which he stood in great need. A deputation of colored men presented him an address at noon, to which he made a civil reply.

Then followed deputations from Hartford, Jersey City, Trenton, and from the Brooklyn Presbytery, the faculty and students of Columbia College, some Cuban exiles, a deputation from the New York Board of Education, from the New York Novelty Works, &c.; to each of which he replied in a prompt and friendly manner.

In order to avoid being thought to favor any particular party or faction in this country, Kossuth has thought proper to put forth the following address:

To the People of the United States:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1851.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary, and the liberty of the European continent, before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do any thing in respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix and not to mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions.

L. KOSSUTH.

DESPATCHES TO SPAIN. On Wednesday George H. Miles, Esq., of Baltimore, left Washington as a special bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, United States Minister at Madrid. We infer that these despatches relate to the release of the prisoners captured in Cuba, as members of Lopez's expedition, and also to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented Resolutions from that State, declaring against sectional agitation and in favor of the Union.

Mr. Borland introduced a Resolution appointing Messrs. Donaldson and Armstrong as printers of census documents. Laid over.

Mr. Shields moved to take up the resolution presented by him a few days since, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and introduce him to the Senate.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. Atchison enquired if it would be necessary for the committee to proceed to New York or Philadelphia, to fulfil their duty.

Mr. Shields said that he was willing to modify the resolution, by adding the words "upon his arrival at the Capital."

Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, took the floor, and gave at length his views in favor of welcoming Kosouth.

Mr. Badger objected to the wording of the resolution in terming Kossuth the "Governor of Hungary." The resolution of welcome, already passed, had not used the term. He moved to strike the words out.

Mr. Shields said it was the custom for those who had held office to retain their titles in this way, as, for instance, he himself was called "General" although not now holding that office. He had conformed, also, to the language of President Fillmore's message.

Mr. Hale thought that plain, simple "Louis Kossuth" was the best title. Governors are a cheap commodity now-a-days, and a plain title is much better than that of either "Governor" or "Squire." [Laughter.]

The question on striking out "Governor of Hungary" was put and agreed to.

A motion was then made, and negatived, to insert the word "Governor" before the words "Louis Kossuth."

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Mason said, that although if he had been present when the resolution of welcome was passed, on Friday last, he should have voted for it, still he was not now prepared to confer the honor—an honor which had been extended to any foreign citizen in only one single instance, in the whole history of the government—proposed under the terms of the resolution. He viewed the object of Kossuth's mission as designed to induce our government to depart from its long established policy towards foreign nations.

The question was then put and the resolution adopted—yeas 30, nays 15—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Foot of Vermont, Foote of Mississippi, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Butler, Clemens, Dawson, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Upham—15.

Mr. Rhett then took the floor on Mr. Foote's compromise Resolution, and made a strong disunion speech. Mr. Foote then obtained the floor, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

No business of importance was transacted by the House to-day.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Mangum appeared in his seat to-day.

A message was received from the President of the United States in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for the information in the possession of the President concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the Island of Cuba of Mr. John S. Thrasher, which were referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Also a message from the same in reply to Mr. Cass' resolution calling for information respecting the firing into and seizure of the American ship Prometheus by the British vessel of war on the Mosquito coast.

The President sends in the complaint made, and states that upon its receipt instructions were immediately sent to the American Minister in London, and that no reply has yet been received. He declines communicating those instructions at this time, for reasons of public policy, but they will be sent in as soon as the public interests will permit. He sends to the Senate the instructions sent to Commander Parker, desiring him to leave for that coast, and protect American vessels and interests there. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution directing an inquiry by the committee on foreign relations into the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations and the world, that the United States hold strictly to the policy and principle, that each nation has the sole right to manage and settle its own affairs, without any interference by any foreign power; that such interference is an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing interposition to prevent such infraction. Also, the expediency of requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with all constitutional powers, to obtain their co-operation in defending and maintaining that principle. Laid over.

A bill granting a pension to the widow of General Worth, was, after debate, passed.

Mr. Foote's resolutions concerning the compromise was taken up.

Mr. Mason defended his course on the fugitive-slave bill in the session of 1850.

Mr. Foote made several explanations.

The debate was further continued, nothing new being elicited, by Messrs. Rhett, Brodhead, Foote, Hale, Butler, and Underwood, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Carter of Ohio, submitted a resolution appointing a committee of five members to wait on Louis Kossuth on his arrival in Washington; which was objected to, and the unanimous consent of the House being required where a motion interfered with the regular order of business, it was withdrawn.

The Speaker then proceeded to call for petitions from States and Territories, when a number were presented, which, with the accompanying motions, took up the time of the House till near one o'clock.

Mr. Clingman of N. C., gave notice that he should move an amendment of the rules, which render imperative the reading of petitions.

Mr. Weightman, from New Mexico, submitted a resolution authorizing the translation of the President's message and accompanying documents into the Spanish language, for the benefit of his constituents, and that five hundred copies be printed.

Mr. Goodenough of Maine, moved that during and after the present session, each member be furnished with newspapers, not to exceed four daily papers; and also moved the previous question.

The ayes and nays were demanded on a motion for the rejection of the resolution, but negatived by a majority of 160, and the original resolution was carried.

A bill providing for the claims of American citizens for the spoliation committed by France, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Allen of Mass., introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report by bill or otherwise, on the expediency of amending the Constitution if that is necessary, so as to authorise the election of Postmasters; which lies over under the rule, which prevents action on the day a motion is made.

A bill was introduced to regulate passenger ships; also, a joint resolution for granting 150 acres of land to those Hungarians who have been brought here by the Government.

A bill was referred to the Committee on Patents extending the Woodworth patent.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the coin of the United States, so as to make the real and nominal value the same.

Mr. Clingman offered the following Resolution, which was laid over under the rule;

"*Resolved*, That so much of the seventeenth standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to *embrace* Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary, and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the same to Governor Kossuth."

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1851.

SENATE.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition setting forth that the amount of the State bonds of Texas was 12 millions, and that the Treasury Department refused to pay the holders more than their proportionate share of the five millions retained for that purpose, and asking that Congress would make some suitable provision for the payment of the bonds in full.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill granting land to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The joint resolution, authorizing a contract with Messrs. Donaldson & Armstrong for printing the returns of the census was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Foote's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definitive settlement of the slavery question, was taken up.

Mr. Badger moved to amend the resolution by inserting, in lieu of the latter part of it, the following: "A settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and ought to be adhered to by Congress until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse." And the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate in defence of himself and his resolution from the speeches by Messrs. Butler and Rhett. Without concluding he gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, reporting that $5,843 remains unexpended, of the $10,000 appropriated for the reception of the agent of the Sublime Porte, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McCorkle, of California, introdnced a bill for establishing a Branch Mint of the United States in California, which was read a first and second time.

A resolution was introduced, which lays over under the rule, for establishing a steam communication with Liberia.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, submitted a report, embracing a joint resolution, legalizing some mail contracts that were entered into in California before it was known that the bill had not passed authorizing the measure, and directing the Postmaster-General to fulfil the same; which was agreed to.

The chairman of the committee on printing reported a joint resolution, providing for one hundred additional copies of the journals and public documents, to be distributed by the Secretary of State according to law.

It was then resolved, that when the House adjourn it shall stand adjourned till Monday.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and negatived—yeas 73, nays 81.

It was then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the resolution which lies over for employing the workmen again who have been discharged at the Capitol; which was rejected, as was also a call for yeas and nays.

The motion was renewed that the House adjourn, which being carried by a vote of 88 to 74, it stands adjourned till Monday next.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1851.

SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, the credentials of Mr. McRae, the newly appointed Senator from Mississippi, were presented, and that gentleman took the usual oath.

Various portions of the President's Annual Message were referred to appropriate committees.

The bill granting the right of way through the public lands, and appropriating certain portions thereof to aid in constructing a Railroad from Brandon, in Mississippi, towards Montgomery, in Alabama, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Foote then took the floor and concluded his speech on the Compromise.

Mr. Houston obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Rhett, who signified his intention of replying to Mr. Foote. The Senate then adjourned.

Whilst Mr. Foote, to-day, was incidentally eulogising Mr. J. R. Poinsett, Mr. Butler rose and announced the sad intelligence of that gentleman's death. The announcement created a marked sensation in the Senate Chamber.

The House did not sit to-day.

MERRY OLD CHRISTMAS.

There is an old man whom all of us know,
With a merry bald pate, and a beard white as snow,
He knocks at the door, both of cottage and hall,
And a right hearty welcome receives at them all,
This old man for ages has trod o'er the earth,
With the same happy vigor, the same social mirth,
By the aged revered, by the youthful ador'd,
And care flies abashed when he sits at the board;
Now who is the jolly old fellow, I pray?
Who is this jolly old fellow, I pray?
Who but old Christmas, merry old Christmas,
Dear to the heart as the sun to the day.

Our forefathers hail'd him as we hail him now,
With the ever green leaves round his ever glad brow,
When smok'd the oak benches with good homely fare,
Plum pudding, roast beef, stout '*October*' so rare.
He smil'd at the zest which the bold yeoman show'd,
When the trenchers were fill'd, and the foaming brown flow'd,
And then as the cheer raised the mirth to a roar,
Old Christmas laughed out till his sides were sore.
Who was the best friend of our fathers, I pray?
Who was the best friend of our fathers, I pray?
Who but old Christmas, merry old Christmas!
Dear to the heart as the sun to the day.

Good luck! what mad pranks the old joker has seen,
When the girls were entrapped 'neath the misletoe green;
But why should we envy the jolly years fled?
We have eyes quite as bright, and lips quite as red,
Our country is dear as it ever has been,
Where honor and liberty ever is seen;
Our stout manly hearts every foe can withstand,
And the world still confesses Columbia the land.
Then welcome old Christmas to every heart dear,
Welcome old Christmas to every heart dear,
Sing to old Christmas, happy old Christmas!
With hearts blithe and warm may he long find us here.

THE PRACTICAL KIND OF INTERVENTION. The New York Morning Star is satisfied that a million of dollars will be raised for the Hungarian cause within three months. It is money that Hungary wants. Of men she has enough, who would be proud to die for her. But these men require arms. Thousands of Poles would have joined the Hungarians in their late struggle; "but," said Kossuth, "I could not arm them." Now, *we can* "arm them." Let us put a weapon into every hand competent to wield, but unable, without our help to procure one. The New York Tribune urges most earnestly the collection of funds for Kossuth and Huugary. The New York Times also zealously appeals for aid to "Hungary and liberty."

The Whig meeting for which the call appeared in in our town contemporaries, and which was to have been held last night in the Masonic Hall, did not come off, perhaps because it was so cold, or perhaps added to the coldness of the weather there is at present a total absence of caloric in the political atmosphere. Our friends on the opposite party act upon our suggestion, to keep cool. They keep very cool. The fact is, the country has been over-excited and *must* have rest. Political questions may be argued calmly and reasonably through the columns of the press, but the time for "enthusiastic" meetings is not yet. *Wilmington Journal.*

The Congressional Resolution of welcome to Kossuth was beautifully transcribed on parchment by Col. Wm. C. Zantziner, an elegant penmen, and Agent of the State Department. The embellishment was left to the Colonel's good taste, and was most handsomely done up. The tri-colored ribbon was delicately and emblematically displayed, and the whole affair safely protected in a tin case, in which it will be presented to Kossuth by Wm. Hunter, Esq., the acting Chief Clerk of the State Department.

THE COMPROMITE TEST. In the Alabama Senate a series of resolutions, proclaiming acquiescence in the compromise measures as a finality, and embodying the Georgia platform, were carried by a *majority of two*. The vote stood 16 to 14.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, December 19, 1851.

The Board of Commissioners assembled this evening pursuant to adjournment—present, W. Dallas Haywood, Intendant, and John Hutchins, W. H. McKee, Edward Yarbrough, C. B. Root, T. R. Fentress, W. W. Holden, and C. W. D. Hutchings, Commissioners.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting submitted the following Report:

To the Intendant and Board of Commissioners of the City of Raleigh:

GENTLEMEN: We have taken into consideration the matters referred to us by the Board at its last meeting, and ask leave to report as follows:

1st. We recoinmend that all the public wells in the City be deepened, so as to ensure a full supply of water, and widened, if necessary; and that metal forcing pumps be substituted for the present wooden lifting pumps. Also, that other wells be sunk, as they may be deemed necessary by the Board.

2nd. We recommend that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of constructing Cisterns or Reservoirs in various parts of the City, as an additional safeguard against fire; and that said Committee report to the Board the result of their inquiries at the earliest moment which may be compatible with a faithful discharge of their duty.

3rd. Also, that the two Engines belonging to the City, be put at once in the best order and kept so.

4th. Also, that additional hose, and that ladders, fire-hooks, and axes of the most approved kind for fire purposes, be at once procured; and that a supply of powder, in kegs, be kept constanly on hand, and ready for use.

5th. Also, that an Engine and Guard House, of brick, and fire-proof, be constructed immediately on Market Square; and that the Engines, hose, buckets, fire-hooks, ladders, axes, powder, and every thing essential to the Fire Department be kept therein; that a more efficient organization of the Fire Department shall be had, and that a Chief of the Fire Department be annually appointed by the Board, at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the Engine-House, Engines, and indeed every thing appertaining to his Department—to see that the Engines are kept in order, and the materials for use in case of fire, always on hand; and who shall be responsible to the Board for the faithful discharge of his duties, to be hereafter more fully defined and set forth.

6th. Also, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the practicability of sinking an Artesian Well at some point in the City—and also, of conveying water in pipes from some stream into the City; and that they report the result of their inquiries and investigations to some future meeting of the Board.

7th. The Committee would also recommend that the Board at once borrow the sum of one thousand dollars, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects above set forth.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. YARBROUGH,
T. R. FENTRESS,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
Committee.

The above Report, after consultation and some amendments, was unanimously accepted and adopted, and its provisions were declared a portion of the City Ordinances.

The Intendant appointed the following members a Committee on the first section of the Report, to wit: John Hutchins, T. R. Fentress, and C. W. D. Hutchings.

And the following members a Committee on the second section, to wit: W. W. Holden, C. B. Root, and W. H. McKee.

The Intendant was requested to give his personal attention to the third and fourth sections.

Committee on the fifth section, to wit: John Hutchins, Edward Yarbrough, and C. W. D. Hutchings.

Committee on the sixth section, to wit: Thos. R. Fentress, W. H. McKee, and C. W. D. Hutchings.

W. W. Holden, City Treasurer, was appointed to carry out the seventh section.

On motion of Dr. McKee, these proceedings were directed to be published in the City papers for the information of the citizens.

The Board adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17. Kossuth has determined on visiting Philadelphia next week, and will probably leave here next Wednesday morning. He received the Philadelphia committee of invitation to-day.

The amount subscribed to the Kossuth fund in this city up to this morning was $8,000.

The Forrest divorce case is now pregressing to a final close, and exoites great interest.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON CASES. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17. The matter of the Christiana treason cases is again before the Court today. The District Attorney stated he had entered a nolle prosequi on all the treason bills—that detainers had been lodged against all the prisoners by the authorities of Lancaster County—and that they will be taken there at the convenience of the Marshal—those not convicted will be brought back to be tried on the misdemeanor bills.

Jenny Lind in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 13. Jenny Lind had a fine house at her concert last evening, the building was crowded to overflowing.

She left here this morning direct for Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. H. Parker, Mr. J. M. Coffin to Miss Laura C. Henderson.

In Rowan county, on the 3d inst., by Prof. S. B. O. Wilson, Mr. Robt. A. Johnson to Miss Cynthia Caroline, daughter of Marcus E. Reese.

In Davidson county, on the 11th inst., by Samuel Hargrave, Esq., Mr. Charles D. Smith, of Salisbury, to Miss Sarah E. Wiseman, daughter of James Wiseman, Esq.

In Rowan county, on the 2d inst., by John McConnaughy Esq., Mr. Jacob Menis to Miss Nancy Rex.

In Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 16th inst., by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Mr. Adolphus G. Jones, of Wake county, to Miss Frances J. Hooker, daughter of the late Nathan Hooker, Esq.

In Salem, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr William Shultz to Miss Lucia Foltz, all of that place.

In Davidson County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Asheley Swaim, Mr. Wesley Welsh, of Guilford, to Miss Elizabeth Teague.

At Flemmington, in this county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. M. Jordan. Mr. Elbert J. Nichols to Miss Claudia Ann Hays, daughter of John Hays, Esq.

In Yadkin county, on the 10th instant, by B. C. Myers, Esq., Mr. Nathan Stricton to Miss Lear Reece, all of Yadkin county.

DIED.

In this City, on the 19th instant, Miss Josephine Hudson, daughter of Robert A. and Sallie E. Hudson, aged 20 years and one month. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

In Davie county, on the 11th instant, of Pneumonia, Mr. Wilson Rose, aged 43 years 1 month and 8 days, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 18. Cotton. Sales to-day of 2500 bales of cotton at easier rates. Flour. Sales of 9500 bbls. flour at 4,44 a $4,62½ for State brands, and 4,37½ a $4,46½ for southern. Rye flour, $3,25. Grain. Wheat is steady—sales of 11,000 bbls. southern white at 103 a 105 c. Sales of 650 bushels yellow corn, at 64 a 65 c. Rye 76 c. Provisions. Pork is steady—sales of 300 bbls. at 15 a $15 25 for new mess, and 13,50 a $14 for prime—sales of 100 kegs of lard at 9 c. Groceries. Sales of 100 tierces of Rice, at 3,25. Sales of 300 bbls. Cienfuegos molasses, at 29 a 30 c. Sales of 200 hhds. of sugar, at 11 c. Sales of 500 bags of Rio coffee, at 8½ a 9 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 20. Bacon 13 to 14 cents; cotton 7½ to 7¾ cents, and coming in slowly; cotton bagging 10 to 18 accordiug to quality; cotton yarns No. 5 to 10, 15 cents per pound; molasses 27 to 30 cents; salt, Liverpool, $1,50 to $1,75 per sack; wool 20 to 23 cents. Lard and bacon scarce. A drove of 500 hogs selling at seven cents; corn scarce and high, selling at 95 cents per bushel in the streets.

WILMINGTON, December 20. Sales of 1,300 barrels turpentine at $2,15 for soft, and $1,15 for hard; spirits turpentine 29 cents; tar $1,70 to $1,75; no sales of timber reported; pork at from 7 to 8 cents; bacon 8 to 14 cents; flour $4,75 to $7; cotton yarns 17 cents.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has located himself temporarily in the building (up-stairs) occupied by Mr. George Fisher, Saddler and Harness-maker, where he would be pleased to see his friends and customers.

THOS. R. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1851. 899—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of contracting with some competent person who thoroughly understands the business, to oversee hands in getting Turpentine. He also wishes to contract with two GOOD COOPERS and a DISTILLER of Turpentine.

He also wishes to procure the services of some person, who is well skilled in the management of a Steam Saw Mill.

Early application is desirable. Address me, *post paid*, immediately, at Raleigh.

P. R. HINES.

Dec. 19, 1851. 14—2w.

NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on motion of F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., it was

"*Resolved*, That the President is directed to give notice according to the terms of the Charter that an instalment of two Dollars per share be required to be paid in on or before the 23d day of February next."

ALFRED MOYE, Pres.
by GOULD HOYT, Cl'k.

Dec. 17, 1851. 14—3w.

NOTICE.

IN conformity to a resolution passed by the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, I hereby give notice that all delinquent stockholders are requested to pay up the instalments now due on or before the 2nd day of January next, or their Stock will be advertised and sold, as authorized by the 11th section of the act of Incorporation of said Company.

CHARLES GREEN, Treas.

Dec. 17, 1851. 14—1w.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindies,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.
for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.
At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

WAINWRIGHT and MUHLENBERG'S Church Music, the choir and family Psalter, being the Psalms of David, together with the Canticles of the morning and evening prayer, and occasional offices of the Church, arranged for chanting, to which is prefixed a selection of chants.

Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

December 23, 1851. 889—

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

T. M. JONES, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

THE Spring session of 1852, will commence on the first Monday in January. Instruction thorough and systematic. Discipline mild and firm.

Tuition as heretofore.

Board in the village and vicinity eight to nine dollars

Louisburg, Dec. 20, 1851. 899—4w.

Family School,

Warren County, near Littleton, N. C.

The next Session of this School will commence on Friday, the 16th of January.

TERMS.

For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College, Board and Tuition per session in advance $80.

For others, private application may be made.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1851. 15—w4t.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE 11th Term of this Institution will commence on the 15th January, 1852.

On application to the subscriber, a circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c. will be forwarded.

DANIEL TURNER.

Dec. 8, 1851. 11—6w.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

GOV. DAVID S. REID, WM. HILL,
D. W. COURTS, E. B. FREEMAN,
WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

JUST ARRIVED,

AT PROCTER'S,

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

FEMALE SCHOOL, Hillsboro', N. C.

THE winter Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School will begin on Thursday, the 15th January next. Board can be had in the Family of the Prinnipal. For terms, &c. see circular. Address

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro' N. C.

Dec. 12, 1851. 898—4w.

Raleigh Register, Weekly Post, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian will insert once a week for four weeks.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell by Public Vendue, at DAVIS' ROADS, in the county of Franklin, 8 miles East of Louisburg, on Saturday the 3d day of January next, two likely Negro Men, on a credit of six months.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
of JOEL HARRIS, dec'd.

Dec. 12th. 1851. 13—3w.pd.

Dan River Institute.

THE Spring session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 5th of January next.

Board and tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, Dec 6, 1851. 898—3w.

Raleigh Academy.

THE 21st session of this Institution will again commence on the 7th of January, 1852.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Classics, $25.
English, 16.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Dec. 15, 1851. 14—1t.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Establishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to R. P. FINCH.

December 16th, 1851. 14—3t.

Wanted to Hire.

FOR the next year, a good COOK. Apply at the Standard office.

December 5, 1851 11—4t.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, $12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

Register and Star copy 6 times, weekly.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tultion in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $18. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY,

In the County of Nottoway,

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do.; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harris, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D. l'Anson, do; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R. K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R.; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BARBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Caswell Female Institute.

B. GOULD, A. M., *Principal.*
MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant.*
MRS. E. M. KELLOGG, do.
MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE next session will commence on the 5th of Jan. *Rates of instruction per Session of five months:*

For the common and higher English branches,
Mathematics and Latin, from $8,00 to 15,00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercises) 20,00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each, 6,00
French, 5,00

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
11	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
15	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
17	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
22 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
29	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

December 1, 1851. 10—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Notice! Notice!

ON the 22d of December next, I shall proceed to sell, without reserve, at my late residence in Wake County, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, a set of Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Cart, Wagon, Gin and Wheat Thrasher, together with my crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats, my stock of Horses and Mules, three yoke of oxen, several good milch Cows, twenty or thirty head of Sheep, and my stock of hogs. There will also be sold some six or seven thousand pounds of Pork.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN D. POWELL.

December 5, 1851. 11—td.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

LARGE SALE,

Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 12th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the Stae.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH.
PETER E. HINES, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12J.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	18 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, Dr. B. JONES, E. BANNER, Dr. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Forestville Female Academy,

B. W. JUSTICE, A. B. Principal.,

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in JANUARY 1852, under the care of the Principal above named, a gentleman who graduated with distinction at one of our State Colleges, and has had considerable experience as a teacher. He will be aided by an assistant every way competent to teach Music and all the ornamental branches usually taught in Seminaries for young Ladies. In point of health, intelligence and good society, it is believed Forestville and the surrounding country cannot be excelled by any locality in the State. And the Trustees are determined that an opportunity shall be offered parents to educate their daughters here, as well as at any similar school, and at the same time keep them free from the distractions and extravagance of towns.

TERMS

Per Session of five months, 7½, 10, or 12½ Dollars, according to advancement in English branches.

Latin and French, each, $5.

Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, $18
" Guitar " " " $18

Board can be obtained with the Principal or in private families, at $8 per month.

For further particulars, address the Principal or the Secretary of the board of Trustees. By order of the Trustees. PEYTON A DUNN, *Secretary.*

Forestville N. C. Nov. 28th, 1851. 896—w6w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a neighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belonge to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Abbott's History of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104- 6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Wtlliams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

De 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2.) 887—6w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

NOTICE.

ON Monday after Christmas, being the 29th of December next, I shall sell at the late dwelling house of James Tomlinson, deceased, some eight or ten Negroes of various ages and sizes and of both sexes. I shall also sell at the same time some 200 barrels of Corn and some 30 Blade Stacks (if not sold before) and some 4 or 5 pens of Shucks.

The Negroes will be sold on six month's credit, and the Corn and Fodder on a credit of three months, with interest from date.

There will also be hired out some twenty Negroes for twelve months.

Notes with approved security will be required in every instance. B. H. TOMLINSON, *Adm'r.*

Johnston County, Dec. 1, 1851. 897—2t.

Select Classical School.

MELLVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 14th of January, 1852.

As the number of pupils is limited, early application is requested.

The situation, 20 miles N. W. of Chapel Hill, 14 West of Hillsborough and 5 miles East of Graham, has always been considered one of the healthiest places in the State. The School enjoys the advantages of a tri-weekly mail.

For circulars containing the place of the School and terms, apply to the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1851. 896—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA READER, by C. H. Wiley's Esq., $1,00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by

J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK.

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, ct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and he surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chameilon Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Call Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90- 1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

TAKEN UP!

And committed to the Jail of Wake County as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is Sandford, and that he belongs to John P. Andrews, of Franklin County, and was hired to Dr. Peter Foster. The boy is about 35 years old, weighs about 140 lbs., five feet eight or nine inches high, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fit